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With the clock marking six seconds past lift-off, the U.S. space shuttle leaves the launching pad at Cape Canaveral, Fla.

U.S. Shuttle in Orbit; A Few Tiles Flake Off

United Press International
CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla. — The winged space freighter Columbia blasted into a perfect orbit Sunday on its first flight, but unexpectedly lost some heat-shield tiles from its tail section during its climb into space.

The tiles were not considered vital. Controllers cleared the astronaut, John W. Young and Capt. Robert L. Crippen, to go ahead with the pioneering 54½-hour, 36-orbit mission. But the loss of the tiles raised questions about whether critical insulation under the wings and body of the shuttle might also have come off.

Loss of underbody tiles — which must protect Columbia against re-entry temperatures reaching almost 2,300 degrees Fahrenheit — could jeopardize the astronaut's return to Earth. They are scheduled to land Tuesday in the Mojave Desert in California.

President Reagan, secluded with his family at the White House, watched the launching of the space shuttle on television and declared, "It's a spectacular sight."

Space agency officials said they did not expect any re-entry problems, but spokesman Charles Redmond acknowledged that such optimism was "confidence in the blind," because of lack of information.

"We have no reason to believe we have any other tile problems anywhere," flight director Neil Hutchinson said at an early afternoon briefing. "I just personally am not worried about it. Now, we may turn around and fret about it for the next day or so, but I just am not worried."

The astronauts showed Mission Control in a television transmission how all or parts of 13 to 15 tiles were missing from maneuvering rocket pods on either side of Columbia's aircraft-style tail. They said that tiles on the tops and leading edges of the wings looked fine, but the underbody tiles could not be seen.

Difficulties in developing the insulating tiles, and delays on the three liquid-fuel main engines, were among factors that put the \$9.9-billion shuttle program 2½ years behind schedule.

Despite the tile problem, key systems aboard the craft appeared to work without a hitch. The lift-off was perfect, in contrast to Friday, when an initial launch attempt was thwarted by computer problems.

Computer engineers, describing the problem Saturday, said two of four main computers were ordered to tell the backup computer what they were doing in the final minutes of the countdown, and they did it at the wrong time.

"The primary computers were calling the backup 40 milliseconds too soon," said Richard B. Parten, deputy director of the Data Systems and Analysis Division at the Johnson Space Center in Houston.

The backup computer is commanded to fly the shuttle into orbit if all four main computers should fail. It is also needed when the shuttle enters the atmosphere and returns to Earth, but in orbit the astronauts would have time to switch a balky backup with a spare computer on board.

Computer engineers said that once they understood what had caused the computers to lose their timing, the problem was easy to fix. Turning the computers off and on again is sometimes enough to readjust their timing. Mr. Parten said the only time the computers may lose their timing is when they are turned on in a "cold-start" condition, which the backup computer was in during the final minutes of countdown.

On Sunday, Columbia's three liquid-fuel and two solid-fuel rockets thundered to life with a sharp explosion, followed by an intense crackling. The roar was louder than on any previous manned launch, because Columbia is the

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Afghan Insurgents Are Reported To Seize Control of a Major City

By Gene Kramer
The Associated Press
NEW DELHI — Moslem rebels battled Soviet and Afghan government forces in 23 of Afghanistan's 29 provinces Saturday, and the guerrillas seized control of the country's second largest city, Kandahar, informed sources reported.

The sources also said Afghan troops were systematically killing hundreds of villagers.

A Western diplomatic source in New Delhi said he had confirmation that Kandahar, a city of 200,000 about 285 miles (450 kilometers) southwest of Kabul, had fallen to the insurgents, who have gone on the offensive with the spring thaw.

The source, who requested anonymity, said reports from the area indicated that for the last few weeks the rebels have routinely blown up any armored personnel carriers appearing on Kandahar's streets.

A reliable source in Kabul reported that massacres of hundreds of villagers were continuing in Parwan province, north of the capital, in apparent reprisal for a raid by rebels last month on the provincial capital, Charikar. His report said the killings began in seven Parwan villages March 27.

The source also reported heavy fighting in Afghanistan's third largest city, Herat, near the Iranian border, and in Logar, Ghazni and Parwan provinces, south and north of Kabul.

He said the insurgents were trying to ring Kabul in both directions from Sewaki, a village 15 miles to the southeast, but he did not say how many rebels were involved in the operation or how successful it was.

The source said Logar province, stretching from the outskirts of the capital southeast to the Pakistani border, was virtually under rebel control, and Soviet helicopter gunships were seen last Monday and Tuesday shutting at 10-minute intervals toward the embattled region.

Brief mutinies were reported recently in four Afghan divisions as they prepared to leave Kabul for fighting, the New Delhi source said. This followed earlier reports that two divisions of Afghan infantry and two armored divisions had been replaced in the capital by Soviet troops.

Travelers to the area reported Soviet units were tracking Afghan units in the field, gouging them to fight insurgents and — in the Kandahar area — firing on those who tried to defect, the Kabul source said.

Soldiers in at least one of the two Afghan armored divisions were told they were under observation by Soviet forces with orders to shoot malingers, the New Delhi diplomatic source reported.

The Afghan Army, cut by defections and casualties from 90,000 to 30,000, suffered another defection, meanwhile. A lieutenant, pretending he was on a test run, drove his Soviet-made tank across the Pakistani border and asked for asylum, a source close to Pakistan's Defense Ministry reported.

Reports of increases in the Soviet troop strength in Afghanistan ranging from 5,000 to 20,000 continued to reach New Delhi through

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London District Swept by New Rioting as Young Blacks Fight With Policemen

By Leonard Downie Jr.
Washington Post Service
LONDON — Violent battles between predominantly black youths and riot police erupted Sunday night in the Brixton district of south London.

The weekend of rioting left more than 200 injured and the area's commercial center devastated by looting and firebombing. The violence has seriously damaged already deteriorating race relations in Britain.

Scenes reminiscent of riots in recent black ghettos, the violence began with a contained confrontation between police and hot-headed youths on Friday, became a full-scale riot Saturday night, and flared up seriously Sunday morning.

In the height of the violence, up to 1,000 youths in roving gangs hit an equal number of police officers with bricks, iron bars and fire in pitched battles from late Friday afternoon until early Sunday morning.

"Orgy of Looting"
 "I saw what a police official described as "an orgy of looting and fire to premises and vehicles." Scores of stores were looted both blacks and whites while dozens of buildings and as many as 100 police vans were burned.

Police said 165 officers were injured Saturday night alone, 24 of them seriously. Twelve firemen at least 18 civilians also were injured Saturday night. Police armed with truncheons and riot shields used on either side.

Four clashes and arrests Sunday followed a day of tension as hundreds of police remained in the area. Although traffic and public transportation had been cut off, streets again filled with both black and white people.

When Home Secretary William Whitelaw and the London police commissioner, Sir David McNee, led the area by foot under heavy escort Sunday afternoon, they were taunted with shouts of "Heil." Then, while they visited injured police officers in a nearby hospital, a few hundred youths pelleted police with bricks and tiles.

Major Clash
 It was the third major clash between blacks and the police in London in the last two years. As in previous incidents, Brixton residents, community leaders and politicians Sunday blamed the violence on police harassment in a racially mixed neighborhood, where immigrants from the West Indies first settled in the 1950s.

Denying mistreatment, police officials blame social problems behind their control, including racial discrimination and Britain's economic decline. Assistant Police Commissioner Wilford Gibson said these problems included "unemployment, housing conditions, discrimination against young Indians by employers — all things beyond police control."

Many Brixton blacks have complained, however, that they are



Officer Dennis Bell, blood covering his face, was hurt in weekend rioting in the mainly black district of Brixton in London.

Niger Tells Of Uranium Sale to Libya

By Robert Kaylor
United Press International
NIAMEY, Niger — Niger has sold about 450 tons of uranium to the Libyan regime of Col. Muammar Qaddafi and reserves the right to lift its embargo on further shipments, according to President Seyni Kountche.

Western sources said that it is not known what Libya has done with the uranium and that portions of it may have been passed on to Pakistan or other countries that are feared to be developing nuclear arms.

In an interview, Col. Kountche said his government observes "a moral code vis-à-vis proliferation" requiring uranium purchasers to accept UN safeguards. He said his nation's responsibility ends there, and that because revenue is badly needed, "if the devil asks [me] to sell him uranium today, I'll sell it to him."

Niger is the world's fourth largest producer of uranium, turning out 4,000 tons a year of "yellow cake" reactor fuel from two multi-nationally financed mines near Arlit in its northern desert, about 500 miles (800 kilometers) from the Libyan border.

"To my knowledge we have sold about 450 tons of uranium to Libya," said Col. Kountche, who has headed Niger's military government since a 1974 coup. "Whether we are going to continue to sell to Libya or not is very difficult for me to say right now."

Col. Kountche's statement was the first public disclosure of how much uranium his government has sold to Col. Qaddafi. There have been numerous reports and rumors in the past two years of smaller amounts going to Libya from

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Soviet Conductor Maxim Shostakovich And Son Seek Asylum in West Germany

The Associated Press
NUREMBERG — Soviet conductor Maxim Shostakovich, the son of one of the Soviet Union's great composers and a popular artist in his own right, has requested political asylum in West Germany with his pianist son, police said Sunday.

Mr. Shostakovich, on tour with the Soviet Radio Symphony Orchestra, conducted a performance Saturday night at the City Theater in nearby Fuerth, then requested police protection and permission to remain in the country, a Bavarian state police spokesman said.

He made the same request for his son, Dmitri, a 19-year-old pianist with the orchestra, the police spokesman said. Dmitri was named after his grandfather, the late Dmitri Shostakovich, who once told colleagues that the Soviet artist should be a "fighter for Communism."

Federal authorities in Bonn and federal police in the north Bavarian city of Nuremberg declined to give details on the defection or say where the two were staying.

"He just told the police he didn't want to go back and said his request to stay, too," said a federal police officer. He said he had no information on other family members.

A family friend, who requested anonymity, said Maxim Shostakovich, 42, left the Soviet Union earlier this month for several performances outside the country and was to return in a few days. The friend said he knew of no plans to defect.

Police said further details of the musicians' plans would probably be made public when their requests for asylum come before immigration authorities. Requests by Soviet bloc citizens to remain in West Germany are rarely refused and are sometimes granted in a matter of weeks.

Informed sources said Dmitri was the only child of Maxim Shostakovich, who was divorced from his wife.

Maxim Shostakovich was one of the Soviet Union's most popular conductors, making frequent appearances on Moscow television at the podium of the Soviet Orchestra.

In 1979, Maxim was involved in a controversy over a book purported to be the memoirs of his father, who died of a heart ailment on Aug. 9, 1975, seven years after illness forced him to resign as head of the Soviet Composer's Union.

The book, which appeared in the West under the title "Testimony," was denounced in the Soviet press as a fake. Maxim told reporters his father had nothing to do with the book, which editor Simon Volkov had described as the result of four years of interviews with the composer.

The memoirs pictured the elder Dmitri as less than effusive with the Soviet system, though he strongly supported it publicly.

The elder Shostakovich composed his first symphony at age 19 and is remembered internationally for symphonies, ballets, operas, concertos and other works. He twice lost and regained favor with Soviet authorities in a career that spanned 50 years.

In 1968, the composer called on Soviet composers to fight for Communism with their music. "The ideology of the enemy must always penetrate our works," he said. "Every Soviet artist must always feel himself a fighter for Communism."



Maxim Shostakovich

Boxer Joe Louis, 66, Dies in U.S.

The Associated Press
LAS VEGAS — Joe Louis, 66, one of boxing's greatest fighters, died Sunday after being admitted to a hospital here for cardiac arrest.

Mr. Louis had heart surgery in 1978 and received a pacemaker last December.

Mr. Louis won the heavyweight title at age 23 by knocking out James J. Braddock in 1937.

He held the title until his first retirement in March, 1949. Twenty-seven months later he returned to the ring with a pressing need for money to fight reigning champion Ezzard Charles, but was soundly beaten in a 15-round bout.

He ended his ring career after being knocked out by Rocky Marciano on Oct. 26, 1951.

(An obituary will appear in Tuesday's Herald Tribune.)



UP AND OUT — President Reagan and his wife waved to well-wishers as the president returned to the White House after 12 days in the hospital for treatment of a bullet wound he received in an assassination attempt. Details, Page 3.

Poles on Collision Course Over Strike Issue

From Agency Dispatches
WARSAW — Poland's Communist leaders and the independent union Solidarity appeared to be on a new collision course Sunday over the right to strike.

The parliament passed a resolution Friday night calling for a two-month suspension of strikes and strike threats. Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski had said in a speech earlier Friday that he would resign if such a step were not taken.

Solidarity leaders, meeting in Gdansk after Gen. Jaruzelski's speech, issued a statement expressing "deep anxiety" over the premier's ultimatum, saying that the way to avert strikes was "by eliminating the causes through upholding the law and fulfilling the agreements."

The nine-point parliamentary resolution also declared trust in Gen. Jaruzelski's government, accepted agreements reached with Solidarity that headed off a general strike, called on journalists and officials presiding over government information to be responsible, and recognized the significance of the union movement and the need for "urgent implementation" of the accords of last August that brought the independent unions into existence.

Leaders of Solidarity said Saturday that they had reached an understanding with the Polish government to begin negotiations on Thursday that would be broadcast live on nationwide television.

Variety of Issues
 The Solidarity leaders said that the talks would range over a wide variety of issues, including access by the union to the press and broadcasting, release of political prisoners, an independent union for private farmers, alleged police violence against union members in the town of Bydgoszcz, and strike pay.

"It's important to do it on television," said Bogdan Lis, a member of the union's national commission. "That way, the whole society will know exactly what's been settled and what's not been settled."

The question of whether the government will go through with the broadcasting remains. The Soviet-bloc press has been restrained in its attacks in the last few days, but the situation is still tense and Poland's Communist neighbors are not likely to look with equanimity upon a televised public forum for Solidarity's leaders to argue their positions.

Lech Walesa, meanwhile, said Saturday he would not step down as the leader of Solidarity. Mr. Walesa emerged as head of the independent labor union during last summer's strikes. He has taken a moderate stand toward labor-government confrontation in recent months, drawing fire from militant unionists like Solidarity's No. 2 leader, Andrzej Gwiazda.

In an open letter to Mr. Gwiazda, who had called for Walesa to resign, the Solidarity chief vowed he would not do so "as long as the possibility exists that adventurism and irresponsibility [in Solidarity's rank and file] might come to the fore."

The right to strike was recognized by the Polish government in accords that settled last summer's wave of work stoppages. It was the first time the privilege had been accorded in a Warsaw Pact country. But it was never formally ratified by the parliament, and hard-liners have charged that Solidarity is abusing it.

The parliament did not specify Friday how the government would respond to a violation of its resolution, which also called for "urgent enactment" of last summer's strike-ending agreements.

Finance Ministers Meet

LONDON (UPI) — Finance ministers and central bank governors from the United States, Britain, Japan, West Germany and France met in closed session Sunday to discuss Poland's financial difficulties and other economic matters.

British Treasury officials refused to comment on progress at the session. They said no statement would be issued.

Refinancing of Poland's debts was believed to be the major topic at the meeting. In Paris last week, Western creditors said they hoped to conclude an agreement to reschedule debts of \$4.3 billion by the end of this month.

Premier of Ireland Moves to Reassure Ulster Protestants

United Press International
BELFAST — Premier Charles Haughey of the Irish Republic has offered Northern Ireland "civil and religious liberty" in a peacefully united Ireland. His remarks were viewed as an attempt to calm Protestant fears following the election to the British Parliament of a convicted leader of the Irish Republican Army.

"We seek no dominance, threaten no coercion," Mr. Haughey said in a speech Saturday in Dublin. "Any guarantees of civil and religious liberty which might be required in the context of a new arrangement [uniting Ireland] will be readily and willingly forthcoming."

He was speaking to 6,500 delegates at his ruling Fianna Fail party's annual convention, but his remarks appeared to be directed also

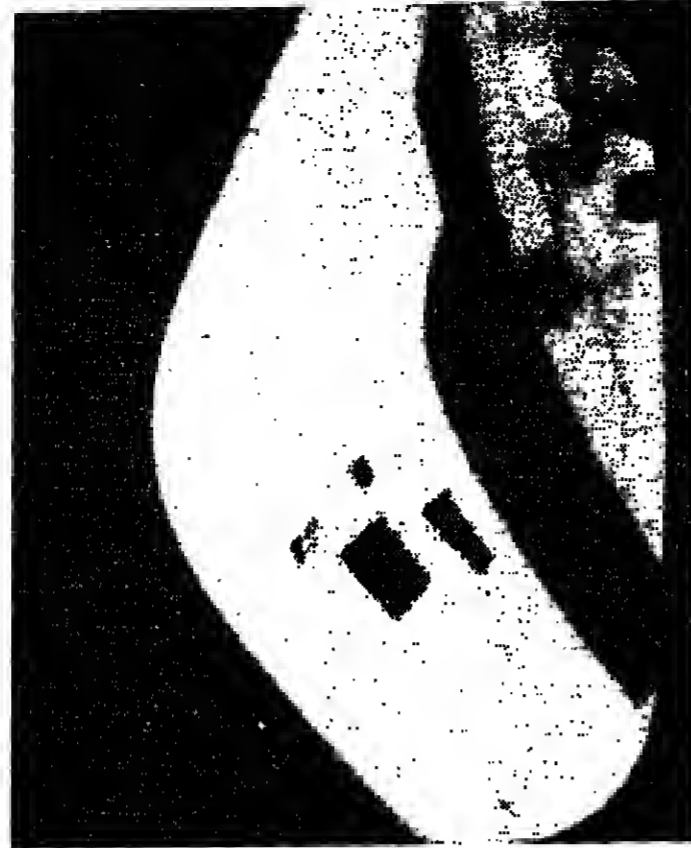
at the Protestant majority in British-ruled Northern Ireland.

In Belfast, the outlawed IRA launched a campaign to exploit the election victory in Fermanagh-South Tyrone of a convicted IRA leader, Bobby Sands, who has been staging a "fast to death" since March 1 at the Maze prison. The hunger strike is part of an effort to gain official recognition of IRA inmates as political prisoners.

British political leaders in London were considering whether to ask Parliament to expel or disqualify Mr. Sands because of his IRA record.

The government already has made it clear that although Mr. Sands was duly elected he will not be allowed out of jail to fulfill his parliamentary duties. Mr. Sands, the leader of IRA inmates in the Maze prison, is in the fourth year of his 14-year term for possessing a firearm.

The political wing of the IRA said a move to bar Mr. Sands from Parliament would "show up [British] hypocrisy and the contempt they have for the so-called democratic process in Ireland when it goes against them."



A picture from the Columbia after its launch showed several thermal insulating tiles missing from the rear of the spacecraft.

Levesque Leads Polls In Quebec

The Associated Press
MONTREAL — The Parti Quebecois government of Premier Rene Levesque, who wants to take Quebec out of Canada, has taken a decisive lead in public opinion polls released just before Monday's provincial election.

Opinion polls on Saturday showed the Parti Quebecois with 45 percent to 49 percent of the vote, to 35 percent to 37 percent for the Quebec Liberal Party. The Parti Quebecois took power in November, 1976, with just 41 percent of the popular vote.

One highly regarded analyst of Quebec politics, Prof. Maurice Pinard of Montreal's McGill University, predicts the Parti Quebecois will be re-elected with at least a 13-seat majority in the expanded 122-seat National Assembly, the provincial legislature.

Independence Issue
In the 110-member Assembly just disbanded, the Parti Quebecois held 67 seats, the Liberals 34, the conservative Union Nationale 5, and independents 2. Two seats were vacant.

The Parti Quebecois has said that, if it wins Monday's election, it will put the secession question "on ice" for at least three years.

The Parti Quebecois lost by a 3-to-2 margin a referendum in the largely French-speaking province on the independence issue last May. But the party remains committed to eventual independence, a fact the opposition Liberals have tried to make paramount during the campaign.

"There's no sign Levesque is changing except for the four weeks of the election campaign. I hope the people of Quebec don't fall for it," Reed Scowen, a Liberal member of the National Assembly, said in a radio interview.

Many analysts in Quebec had expected the referendum defeat to snowball into an electoral downfall for the Parti Quebecois in 1981.

Economic Policies
But the Parti Quebecois's strength going into the election apparently reflects voters' confidence that Mr. Levesque will not try to push his separatist plan again soon and their general approval of how he has governed their province.

The government has coupled its quieter tone on secession with a campaign stressing that it needs more time to solidify the accomplishments of its first term.

The Quebec Liberal leader, Claude Ryan, a former newspaper editor, has assailed the left-leaning Parti Quebecois' "socialization policies, high provincial deficits and what the Liberals denounce as a repressive atmosphere of French nationalism here."

Mr. Levesque has responded with bitter attacks against the "negative" Liberal campaign.

The Levesque government instituted several popular programs. The most popular measure among French-speaking Quebecers may be the Charter of the French Language, which guarantees that French is the sole official language of business in Quebec. French Canadians have long complained that a business world dominated by English-speakers has made the majority language an inferior one in its own home.

The language law has aroused strong opposition among Quebec's large English-speaking community. The Liberal Party has proposed relaxing some provisions of the law, such as those that sharply limit access to English-language schools and a ban on English commercial signs.



Horst Siedermann, president of the East German parliament, welcomes delegates to his country's party congress. At his right are Erich Honecker, the party secretary; Mikhail Suslov, a member of the Soviet Politburo and the Kremlin's chief ideologist, and Premier Willi Stoph.

Polish Official at East German Congress Promises a 'Political Solution' to Crisis

By Ellen Lentz
New York Times Service
BERLIN — Amid mounting pressure from their allies for speedy action, East German Communists pledged at an East German party congress here Sunday to seek a "political solution" to their country's crisis by mobilizing the party against enemies of Socialism.

Speaking at the congress in the presence of Warsaw Pact allies and delegates from Communist parties around the world, Kazimierz Barcikowski, a member of the Polish party's Politburo, said the party was determined to assert its authority and "find a way to settle the complicated and difficult problems that have arisen in Poland as a result of the severe social and economic crisis."

"The present difficulties are putting the party to a hard test," said Mr. Barcikowski, who is regarded as a party moderate. He promised that the leadership would "lead the country out of crisis," and added, "Any attempts by forces hostile to Socialism to turn the clock are doomed to failure."

Rank-and-File Sentiments
His statement, emphasizing his country's difficulties and evidently asking for more time, came after rank-and-file East German delegates at the gathering had urged a crackdown on dissidents, contending that party action was "overdue."

Mr. Barcikowski said that "our party is determined to seek a political solution for the continuing tensions in Poland," implying that the Poles favor a process of persuasion and compromise rather than a crackdown using force.

In his opening remarks on Saturday, the East German party secretary, Erich Honecker, had voiced guarded support for the Polish party's ability to overcome the country's troubles. But by letting low-level party aides express dissent and impatience at the developments in the neighboring country, the East German Communists let the Poles know that time may be running out.

Soviet Delegate's Remarks
Mikhail Suslov, the Soviet party theoretician who heads Moscow's delegation to the congress, did not mention Poland by name, but in an obvious allusion to that country he charged the West with "undermining the Socialist camp" through acts of interference, ideological diversion, provocations and "psychological warfare."

The East German congress follows a party conference in Czechoslovakia at which the West was accused of trying to pull Poland out of the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Barcikowski said his party "has been mobilized to open a broad discussion" throughout the country in preparation for a

U.S. Analyst's Report Sees Technology as Policy Tool

The Associated Press
BRUSSELS — Soviet dependence on high technology to stay self-sufficient in energy has given the West a formidable weapon to influence Soviet behavior, a NATO seminar has been told.

Such leverage could be best used to keep the Soviet Union from intervening in the Middle East, according to a report submitted Friday by Friedemann Muller, an analyst for Rand Corp., a California-based private research center.

His assertion agreed with statements by other business, academic and government officials at the three-day North Atlantic Treaty Organization economic seminar.

A conference report said the Soviet bloc probably would remain largely self-sufficient in energy through the 1980s but that it would depend on significant quantities of equipment and technology from the West.

Package Deal
Mr. Muller said that the West could prepare "a package" that combines an offer to the Soviet Union for more cooperation in exploiting Soviet energy resources with a code of conduct that obliges

her not to intervene in Middle East domestic affairs.

Mr. Muller suggested that the Soviet Union would have less interest in the Middle East and its oil fields if it knew it had enough self-produced oil to keep its economy going.

A conference summary, while suggesting the Soviet bloc would be self-sufficient in energy during this decade, said it probably will "not be in a position to offset declining oil supplies in the West, beyond possibly increased deliveries of natural gas to Western Europe for possible substantial hard currency earnings."

Other conclusions reached at the seminar included the following:

- The Soviet Union has a good chance of maintaining oil production through 1985 at its current level of 600 million tons if it continues investing heavily in development.
- Soviet allies will continue to import up to 100 million tons of oil a year.
- Nuclear energy will rise from 1 percent of Eastern Europe's energy production in 1980 to between 10 percent and 15 percent sometime after the year 2000.

35 Nations Sign Pact on Weapon Use

By Bernard D. Nossiter
New York Times Service
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — A treaty to protect civilians from nuclear, land mines and booby traps has been signed here by 35 countries. Among them were all the members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization except Romania.

American officials said the absence of the United States from the signing ceremony on Friday did not mean that Washington opposed the treaty, but that the Reagan administration was reviewing what its predecessors had approved.

Michael Matheson, the State Department's assistant legal adviser for political and military affairs, said in Washington that no decision had been made about the treaty and that the fact that the United States did not sign it "should not be taken as any indication of our attitude."

The document, the product of two years of negotiations in Geneva during which the United States played an active part, is an attempt to curb the use of conventional weapons regarded as inhumane. It offers soldiers only limited protection from these devices, and seeks to spare civilians by curbing indiscriminate use of the weapons.

'A Significant Step'
Mikhail D. Sytenko of the Soviet Union, a UN undersecretary-general, called the document "a significant step forward by the international community to restrict especially cruel and inhumane weapons."

Oleg A. Troyanovsky, the Soviet representative at the UN, called it an example of "the possibility of reaching agreements on measures aimed at curbing the arms race and disarmament even in a complex international situation."

The treaty does not come into force until at least 20 countries have ratified Friday's convention, which is only a framework, and two of the three attached protocols.

One of the protocols prohibits the use against civilians of such weapons as flame throwers and bombs that are dropped to start firestorms. It bars the delivery of incendiary weapons from the air against any military target "within a concentration of civilians." This would appear to prohibit the starting of firestorms in cities by the dropping of napalm on villages or towns.

The protocol does not limit the use of either flame throwers or napalm against soldiers, even in an open area.

Mines and Booby Traps
The second protocol, which governs mines and booby traps, prohibits the seeding of an area with mines, either fired by artillery or dropped from planes, unless the region contains a genuine military objective. Even then, the mines can be dropped only if the site is carefully mapped or if they contain a device that will destroy them after a certain time.

This protocol also requires all combatants to record the sites of the mines and booby traps they place during a conflict so they can be defused afterward. It prohibits the booby-trapping of corpses, toys, religious objects and animals.

The last protocol prohibits the use of plastic grenade bombs because the fragments are difficult to detect with an X-ray.

U.S. Shuttle Is in Orbit; A Few Tiles Fall Off Tail

A Prison Visit
After visiting Mr. Sands on Saturday, his election agent, Owen Carron, said the prisoner had no intention of resigning his seat. He quoted Mr. Sands as saying, "What would I want to resign for? I have only got two weeks to live."

Mr. Sands, a 27-year-old former apprentice steelworker, won the parliamentary seat after considerable political maneuvering to avoid splitting the Roman Catholic vote in a constituency where Catholic voters outnumber Protestants by about 100.

At one point there were 11 candidates. Several withdrew to give Mr. Sands a clear field against Harry West, a Protestant hardliner, and at least two pulled out when their families were threatened with violence.

About 100 Sands supporters clashed with police in central Belfast on Saturday when they tried to stage a rally. Youths fought police with bricks and bottles and the police fired rubber bullets.

U.S. Shuttle Is in Orbit; A Few Tiles Fall Off Tail

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The first manned craft to use solid-fuel rocket boosters.

At 3:58:30 seconds past 7 a.m. Eastern Standard Time (noon GMT), the spacecraft leaped from the launching pad into a cloudless sky, trailing orange fire and a twisting plume of white smoke.

It took off faster than past manned spacecrafts, and within 11 minutes was safely in space. After two rocket firings to adjust the orbit, Columbia settled into a path 152 miles above the Earth 44 minutes after launch.

"The ride was pretty neat," said Mr. Young, 50, whose heartbeat of 85 to 90 during launch reflected the calm that came from having four spaceflights under his belt.

It was the first launch for Capt. Rippen, 43, and his heart rate of 130 showed his excitement. So did his exclamations of frustration about not being able to see Gibraltar on the first orbit — "I was too darn busy," he said — and his delight at later spotting the lights of cities in Australia.

"You guys did so good, we're going to let you stay up there for a couple of days," spacecraft communicator Dan Brandenstein radioed to the crew about three hours after lift-off. By that time, the ship had passed four critical tests, including the opening of its 60-foot-long cargo bay doors.

Mr. Young replied: "This thing is performing just outstanding."

The launch came 20 years to the day after Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space. The Russian made a single orbit of the Earth 23 days before Alan Shepard became the United States' first spaceman on a suborbital flight.

Soviet radio carried news of the launch. Tass denounced the shuttle as a military vehicle that would carry the arms race into orbit.

The shuttle will be used by the Air Force in about one-third of the spacecraft's flights.

Just before launch, in the part of the Atlantic where the shuttle's solid rocket boosters eventually drifted down by parachute after their job was done, a Soviet fishing trawler came within four miles of one of the booster recovery ships. The trawler was shoed away by a Coast Guard cutter.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Brezhnev to Visit West Germany, Kremlin Says

The Associated Press
MOSCOW — President Leonid I. Brezhnev will visit West Germany this year, the Kremlin has announced. "The exact date of the visit, acceptable to both sides, will be agreed upon later," the announcement said, adding that an understanding had been reached, presumably on details.

The announcement, carried by Tass on Saturday, was the first Soviet confirmation that such a visit was planned. When Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany visited Moscow earlier this month, Mr. Brezhnev was reported to have told him he was looking forward to a third trip to West Germany.

The Bonn government said last week that a Brezhnev visit would depend on the situation in Poland and would not take place before Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's meeting with President Reagan in Washington in late May.

Guerrilla Tunnel Network Found in Salvador

United Press International
SAN SALVADOR — Soldiers fighting guerrillas for control of a strategic site at the Guazapa volcano have discovered at least 70 tunnel systems similar to those used by the Viet Cong during the Vietnam war, according to a military spokesman.

In the capital, meanwhile, a bomb blast tore the roof off a movie theater owned by Planning Minister Atilio Viquez only minutes before the showing of a film. Before the blast, three men and a woman entered the lobby and dispersed people by firing warning shots. After planting the explosive they fled in a truck, theater employees said.

At the volcano, the military spokesman said Saturday, soldiers found communication equipment, barracks, clinics and kitchens in some of the tunnels built by the guerrillas during the two years they have been using the extinct volcano as a base for operations. Military action intended to drive guerrillas from the region around the volcano, 25 miles (40 kilometers) north of San Salvador, was scheduled to last eight days but has bogged down into six weeks of fighting.

Soviet, Lebanese Leftists Back Palestinians

Reuters
DAMASCUS — Soviet and Lebanese leftist representatives proclaimed support for Syria and the Palestinian cause Sunday as the first session of the Palestinian parliament, in exile for more than two years, got under way in Damascus.

They were among a series of speakers at the meeting of the Palestine National Council who declared their solidarity with the Palestinians' struggle for their own state. The 301-seat council is meeting to map out a Palestinian strategy to combat the U.S.-backed Camp David peace process; it also is to elect a new executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Vladimir Kudryavtsev, a member of the Supreme Soviet, told the meeting that Moscow supported Syria and the Palestinian people "in their struggle against American imperialism and Zionism," and that it backed the Lebanese National Government, an alliance of leftist and Moslem parties. The movement's leader, Walid Jumblatt, referred to this month's fighting in Lebanon, saying there was a need to establish "legality in Lebanon far from sectarianism."

Mengele's Capture Said Barred by Ben-Gurion

The Associated Press
TEL AVIV — The Israeli state attorney who prosecuted Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann in 1961 said Sunday that Israeli secret service agents were on the verge of capturing Nazi Josef Mengele shortly after Eichmann's execution, but were blocked in 1962 by Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion.

"They had enough information to capture him but Ben-Gurion didn't give his approval," Gideon Hausner said in an interview. "Ben-Gurion told me he didn't want to make a habit of spectacular international kidnappings, which could be considered outside the boundaries of international law ... But he was not opposed to having him extradited and tried somewhere else."

Dr. Michael Bar-Zohar, a well-known biographer of Ben-Gurion's life, doubted Mr. Hausner's account, saying "Ben-Gurion wanted to catch Mengele and try him and I never heard that he didn't." And Isser Harel, the former head of the Mossad secret service agency who masterminded Eichmann's capture, said "There was a different plan for him [Mengele] and it simply failed."

Iran Universities to Reopen in Certain Studies

Reuters
TEHRAN — Iranian universities, which were closed nearly a year ago for reorganization along Islamic lines, will reopen in certain studies next September, Education Minister Mohammad Javad Bahonar said Sunday.

The official Pars news agency quoted him as saying the universities would probably be active in the fields of medicine, teacher training and technology. Before the 1979 revolution, 26 universities and 216 colleges of higher education were active in Iran, but after purges of staff and students and clashes in which at least 25 persons died, they were closed last June.

Alert in Effect For U.S. Volcano

United Press International
VANCOUVER, Wash. — An eruption alert remained in effect for Mount St. Helens Sunday, but flash flood warnings were lifted after earthquakes under the volcano subsided and a major eruption appeared less likely.

Scientists said it was possible the volcano was undergoing a nonexplosive eruption and that the dome of hardened lava at the floor of its mile-wide crater was growing, but they had no way of telling for certain because the mountain was shrouded in clouds.

The present lava dome is the third to appear since Mount St. Helens exploded last May 18, blowing off 1,300 feet of its summit and killing at least 60 persons.

Mugabe, Nkomo Parties Discuss Possible Merger

From Agency Dispatches
SALISBURY — A major realignment in Zimbabwe politics was emerging Sunday as the two rival guerrilla-based parties confirmed they were discussing a merger, and a veteran white politician announced the formation of a pro-government party of liberal whites.

Sources in both the black-dominated political parties in Zimbabwe's coalition government disclosed that top-level talks were under way on the prospects for merging the parties into a powerful ruling bloc.

This disclosure was followed by an announcement by Andre Holland, a farmer and former junior minister in the previous white-minority government of Ian Smith, that he was defecting from Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front to form a group called The Democratic Party.

Mr. Holland, 48, said the new party would "offer back the hand of friendship that has been extended to the whites" under black Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's policy of reconciliation. "Unlike the Rhodesian Front," he said, "we will criticize the government only in a constructive manner."

His defection signaled a mood of disenchantment among some of the country's 200,000 whites — who ruled the country when it was called Rhodesia — about the critical attitude of the Rhodesian Front's 20 parliamentarians toward the black-majority government.

Mr. Holland hinted that at least one more Rhodesian Front member in the National Assembly would join the new party. The party, Mr. Holland said, would soon be fighting the Rhodesian Front in two by-elections — for the seat he resigned on Saturday and one other not identified.

Niger President Discloses Sales of Uranium to Libya

(Continued from Page 1)
Niger through clandestine sales or hijacked shipments.

A recent report held that two truckloads of "yellow cake" totaling about 20 tons disappeared across the two countries' desert frontier in 1979.

Niger officials bristle when asked about such reports, saying there has been no effort to hide sales. Libyan cargo planes have openly landed at Niamey to load uranium packed in bright blue barrels, and sales agreements have been published in government documents.

Shipments to Col. Qadhafi's government have been embargoed since Niger suspended relations with Tripoli in January because of Libya's military intervention in Chad. Col. Qadhafi reacted with threats against Niger.

Col. Kountche said he could not rule out resuming shipments at some point, adding that trade considerations often have priority over politics.

Starting in 1976
The official Niger government journal shows announcements starting in 1976 of agreements to sell 788 tons of uranium to Libya, but some sources in Niamey say there may be duplication and the total may be somewhat smaller. The last order, of 200 tons, was announced in December. Informed sources say Col. Qadhafi paid about 17 percent above going prices for the uranium.

Niger government announcements also show sales of at least 60 tons to Pakistan, which is believed to be building a nuclear fuel enrichment plant to make weapons-grade material, and 100 tons to Iraq, whose nuclear program has also caused concern.

Deliveries to Libya were first halted in 1979 when several countries complained that Col. Qadhafi had not negotiated the required safeguards with the International Atomic Energy Agency, Western sources said.

Libya signed an agreement with the agency in July, 1980, but Col. Qadhafi ordered a second halt in deliveries when it was discovered that Libya had not put the agreement legally into force by ratifying it. Shipments resumed after Libya did so.

In the meantime, Western sources said, the agency has been unable to find out what Col. Qadhafi has done with much of the uranium. The sources said the agency demanded an explanation but received no reply.

Biggest Worry
With Soviet help, Libya is building a research reactor and a nuclear power plant. Western sources say that Soviet safeguards are usually strict and that the biggest worry is about uranium that Col. Qadhafi may have sent elsewhere.

"Discussing the possibility of resumed shipments, Col. Kountche said Niger's share of its mines 1981 production will be 800 tons at a time when world prices have fallen 30 percent." It goes without saying that for the development of our country we cannot store 800 tons of uranium," he said. Three-fourths of Niger's export earnings come from the mines.

"We demand from all our clients a guarantee certificate, but as you know, that is simply a paper," Col. Kountche said. "That is why we ask for another paper, a certification [of the safeguards agreement] itself. After that ... Niger has no means of controlling what is done with the uranium."

Col. Kountche indicated that he thinks scrutiny should also be given to sales by Niger's partners in the mines — France, West Germany, Japan, Spain and Italy. In an apparent reference to France's 1980 sale of weapons-grade material to Iraq, he noted: "Niger doesn't have the means to provide enriched uranium."

Rebel Push In Kandahar

(Continued from Page 1)
Afghan and Western diplomatic channels say the West was accused of trying to pull Poland out of the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Barcikowski said his party "has been mobilized to open a broad discussion" throughout the country in preparation for a

He said the new party would have to remain all white for the time being because the country's constitution specifically reserved 20 assembly seats for white voters.

Mr. Holland is expected to be elected leader of the party at a meeting later this week.

The reports of possible merger of the two main black parties followed speculation over the weekend that Mr. Mugabe and his junior partner in the uneasy coalition government, Joshua Nkomo, would form a single party to end a feud that dates from 1963.

Past bids for unity have foundered on deep tribal and political rivalries between Mr. Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Union and Mr. Nkomo's Zimbabwe African Peoples Union.

Mr. Mugabe and Mr. Nkomo made a rare joint appearance Saturday at the funeral of the minister of posts and telecommunications, George Silundika, and both leaders called for unity.

"If we do not unite as one people, we let down George Silundika and all those others who died for their country," Mr. Nkomo declared. Mr. Mugabe said: "It is not our tears but our unity that his memory demands."

Meanwhile, Chester A. Crocker, President Reagan's nominee as assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said Sunday in Salisbury that there was no question of a U.S. tilt toward South Africa in its dealings with the continent.

Mr. Crocker said on his arrival from Zambia on the fourth leg of a 10-nation African tour that the main theme of his trip was to "explore the threads of the Namibia [South-West Africa] negotiations and see what role we can play with our Western allies to take it the next step forward towards an internationally recognized settlement."

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "سكان الاصل"

Grading Haig as Secretary: A Test of Ability Abroad

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

BONN — As Alexander M. Haig Jr. flew from Washington nine days ago on his first overseas mission as secretary of state, he told reporters accompanying him that he was convinced that the measure of his effectiveness would not be who was in charge of crisis management or his behavior on the day President Reagan was shot, but what he would accomplish. When the report card was rendered, it would be rendered on substance, he said.

Thus what had been planned as a goodwill, fact-finding mission to the Middle East, and Europe became an early test of Mr. Haig's ability, largely because Mr. Haig wanted it that way.

The trip did demonstrate that the secretary of state, whatever his political standing in Washington, seems to be highly respected by foreign leaders. Their spokesmen referred admiringly to his vigor and forceful manner, his tough approach to the Soviet Union, his loyalty to friends and his knowledge of the issues.

The praise from President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, who has mortgaged his political fortunes to the United States, was the most effective. Mr. Sadat also gave Mr. Haig a substantive concession. He shelved his expressed reservations about U.S. participation in the Sinai peacekeeping force and signaled that Washington can count on his cooperation in any Middle East crisis involving the Russians.

Despite Israel's unhappiness with the Reagan administration's plans to sell Saudi Arabia five AWACS (Airborne Warning and Control System) surveillance planes and other advanced aviation equipment, Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his aides also came away favorably impressed by Mr. Haig, the Israelis said. Mr. Begin, in particular, liked the fact that Mr. Haig referred to Israel publicly as an ally, even though there is no formal defense agreement between the two countries. And Mr. Haig apparently convinced the Israelis that he is sincere about ensuring that they maintain a qualitative edge over the Arabs in weapons. The Israelis also liked Mr. Haig's promise to criticize their own actions at the same time as he was accusing Syria of "brutality" in its attacks on Lebanese Christians.

Mended Fences

On the European leg of the trip, the secretary mended fences in Spain, upset by his initial, off-the-cuff dismissal of the February coup attempt as an "internal affair." Mr. Haig went on to consult with Italian, British, French and West German leaders on Poland, the Middle East and Africa policy. A former supreme commander of NATO, he got along well with the Europeans, and his willingness to step in five capitals in four days was appreciated.

Before the trip, Mr. Haig talked about trying to achieve a "strategic consensus" among Middle Eastern countries that a potential Soviet threat overshadowed their regional concerns. He found, however, that animosities between Arab leaders and Israel, and among Arabs themselves, make such a consensus difficult to achieve.

Mr. Haig's marks as secretary of state cannot be awarded on substance alone, however. As his predecessors have found, personality, problems in communicating and the temptations of allowing oneself to become the focus of personal diplomacy can detract from accomplishments. In speaking, Mr. Haig uses awkward constructions and disjointed sentences when a simple declarative sentence would do. Asked in Israel if any-

thing was new in Poland, he replied: "No, not in an instantaneous sense." About Lebanon, he said, "You cannot discount a num-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ber of converging factors which could contribute to what is a very unacceptable turn of events." Credibility can be damaged if claims of success cannot be substantiated — as in the case of Mr. Haig's assertion that his presence in the region had helped bring about a cease-fire in Lebanon. In fact, Mr. Haig said there had been a convergence of views on broad strategic and regional matters. But the Jordanian foreign

minister then stood up and indicated that Jordan believed Israel, not the Soviet Union, presented the greatest threat to the region. A similar contradiction occurred in the public statements of Mr. Haig and Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Saudi foreign minister.

Middle Eastern officials often speak more flexibly in private, so too much should not be made of the public contradictions. On the other hand, in their accounts of events, U.S. officials claimed some positive results that could not be independently verified. There was, for example, the following, from a background briefing aboard Mr. Haig's plane after the tour of the Middle East: "There wasn't a place we went

that there wasn't a profound lack of confidence in the United States, long-standing doubts about America's staying power, its leadership, its willingness to meet its commitments and above all, its willingness to stand up to Soviet aggression. And the minute we addressed those issues in a manner in which it was clear that the United States, albeit in a modified way, intends to reassert its global responsibilities and regional responsibilities, to maintain consistent and reliable policies with leaders in the area, and to indulge in a dialogue in which their views are considered in the formulation of our own policy, [it] automatically turned each of our hosts into an entirely different mood and attitude."

That kind of sweeping conclusion, however, was not borne out by announced accomplishments. There was no sign that there had been serious discussion of such key issues as the Palestinian question, for instance, or that the Saudis were any more willing to allow a permanent U.S. military presence in the region or to relax their opposition to the Camp David agreements.

After his embarrassing public rows with the White House, Mr. Haig clearly hoped that this trip would create a positive impression of him as a statesman. But this aim was complicated by the general nature of the mission itself. Its goals were broad, and there were no specific negotiations undertaken, such

as a resumption of talks on West Bank autonomy.

Partly, too, impressions may have been colored by Mr. Haig's dealings with the press. Despite his long experience in public office, he often seemed tense and uncertain in talking with reporters. They sometimes felt he viewed their questions as hostile when they were only seeking to pin down details or get fuller explanations.

It is not essential, of course, that Mr. Haig win journalists' popularity contests; secretaries of state are not paid to be stand-up comedians. His unease only becomes a serious drawback if it creates uncertainties about what the policies are.

Haig Backs Multinational Peace Force Proposed by France for Use in Lebanon

From Agency Dispatches

PARIS — U.S. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. has given his support to a French proposal for the formation of a multinational peacekeeping force to prevent Syria from overrunning the Christian sections of northern Lebanon.

Mr. Haig, who returned to Washington on Saturday after an eight-day trip through nine countries in the Middle East and Western Europe, met Saturday morning with French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet and French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing during a stopover between London and Bonn.

Envoys Meeting

At a press conference later, Mr. Haig said of Lebanon: "We clearly see a role for the United Nations in this situation, and perhaps it will be necessary, if the parties themselves cannot deal with it effectively, to consider a peacekeeping force of some kind."

Last week, Mr. Francois-Poncet spoke of an international contingent to enforce the shaky cease-fire in Beirut and around the Christian enclave of Zahle, which

has been subjected to intensive Syrian artillery fire.

The French Foreign Ministry, after discussing the Lebanon issue with Mr. Haig, announced Saturday that the French ambassadors to Lebanon, Syria, Israel, Saudi Arabia, the United Nations and Ireland were being summoned home for an emergency session with Mr. Francois-Poncet. The envoy to Ireland was included because that country currently presides over the UN Security Council.

There is apparently some hesitation about whether the force should be under UN auspices as the already existing UN truce force in southern Lebanon, because it is considered likely that the Soviet Union would veto creation of such a force by the Security Council.

Some Lebanese Christian leaders have been calling for such a force under French leadership, but Syria has so far resisted the idea, and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad implicitly rejected such an approach again Saturday.

Diplomatic sources in Beirut said Sunday that all the options

being studied in connection with a possible international peace force included some form of Arab presence, with reduced Syrian units.

These would probably be joined by a European or a UN force with the modified all-Syrian Arab deterrent force patrolling predominantly Moslem areas and the international troops policing rightist sectors.

Lebanese Premier Shafiq al-Wazzan said Saturday that his government had so far received no specific proposals from other states for helping to end the latest violence.

Ties to France

The French efforts to internationalize the latest Lebanon crisis seem to be in direct response to appeals by the Lebanese Christians, whose ties and influence in France go far beyond traditional sentimental attachment, reaching deeply into French politics, banking, business and industry.

Speaking about the Polish situation during his stopover in Bonn, Mr. Haig said: "We were all somewhat relieved by the recent statement of [Soviet President Leonid] Brezhnev which reflected great-



Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., left, meeting Saturday in Bonn with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

er moderation... We continue to watch the military situation carefully. In the light of that statement, I would say there's an easing of the sense of concern that we felt for a period of time, starting last week."

His reference was to a speech in Prague last Tuesday in which Mr. Brezhnev told the Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress that Polish Communists should be able to solve the country's problems by themselves.

West German officials, and those of other countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, expressed concern last week when Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, attending a meeting of NATO defense ministers in Bonn, suggested that there would be no point in continuing arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union if there are "threats of violence or intimidation" involving Poland.

This attitude unsettled some of the allies because Mr. Weinberger had agreed to an alliance formulation stating specifically that actual intervention would gravely undermine the chance for new discussions between the United States and the Soviet Union concerning middle-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Lebanon Quiet

BEIRUT (Reuters) — Lebanon spent one of its quietest nights since the fighting broke out at the start of the month between rightist Christian militiamen and Syrian

troops, security sources said Sunday.

They reported continued sporadic shooting in the hills surrounding the besieged eastern town of Zahle and a few explosions during the night in Beirut. But security sources in Zahle said that the situation inside the predominantly Christian town Sunday morning was calm.

Withdrawal Urged

WASHINGTON (UPI) — TI Senate Foreign Relations Committee urged President Reagan on Saturday to seek the withdrawal of Syrian military forces from Lebanon. "The Syrian Army's indiscriminate shelling of the Christian city of Zahle is indefensible," the committee said in a letter to the president signed by all nine Republican and eight Democratic committee members.

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U.S. Navy, Japanese Conflict on Sinking

By Henry Scott Stokes
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The U.S. Navy and Japanese survivors gave conflicting accounts of the collision near Japanese territorial waters of a U.S. nuclear-powered submarine and a Japanese freighter in which two Japanese seamen apparently drowned.

The Navy said Saturday that the 600-ton Polaris submarine George Washington surfaced and found no survivors or sign of the 600-ton Nissho Maru, which had one down quickly with its hull rim apart by the collision on Thursday. But some of the 13 survivors from the daylight accident said they saw the submarine surface close by and waved later from rubber rafts to a U.S. aircraft circling above with no effect.

The submarine was not seriously damaged, according to a Navy spokesman. U.S. Ambassador Mike Mansfield hurried to the Foreign Ministry Saturday morning to make a formal apology to Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito. "I deeply regret that an American submarine was involved," Mr. Mansfield told Mr. Ito.

In a brief statement, the ambassador said nothing about the failure of the U.S. Navy to tell Japan the identity of the accident. Mr. Mansfield promised that "the issue of compensation will be addressed and will be handled promptly through established channels."

Lack of Notice

Even 30 hours after the collision, U.S. officials still said they did not know whether the submarine known to have sunk the Nissho Maru was American. The survivors from the ship were picked up early Friday, 18 hours after the accident, by Japanese destroyers that were passing close to the scene "by chance," Japanese officials said.

But Taizo Noguchi, captain of the sunken vessel, and a crewman were not found in a joint search by U.S. and Japanese vessels. They were believed to have drowned in the ship when it went down. The U.S. Navy publicly admitted responsibility for the accident late Friday night. Spokesmen de-

clined to say where the submarine is and contended that the George Washington and an unidentified American plane had failed to see anything amiss at the time.

"The submarine surfaced immediately after the collision to offer assistance to the merchant vessel," said a U.S. Navy statement here. "However, the vessel disappeared from sight due to poor visibility caused by fog and rain. The submarine was unable to observe personnel casualties or damage to the Japanese vessel before it disappeared from view."

Contradictory Reports

The Navy statement directly contradicted Japanese eyewitness reports. "The submarine put its periscope out of the water, but they all ignored us," the radio operator on the Nissho Maru told Japanese newspapermen.

Takasa Takeshima, 25, and Sai Katayama, 42, both navigators, said they saw a "black submarine" surface about 500 yards from the ship after the collision. The ship sank in about 20 minutes, reports said.

"It is common practice for all seamen to give priority to the rescue of anyone in trouble," said Takashi Noto, a Japanese Maritime Safety Agency official. He said the agency would seek an explanation. "The U.S. Navy, which did not even report the accident, is just irresponsible," said Haruo Kusuma, 57, president of a small family-owned company and owner of the Nissho Maru.

It is unclear how long the U.S. Navy took to inform Japan of the accident, believed to be the first in which one of its nuclear-powered submarines has sunk another vessel by collision. The arrival of the Japanese destroyers in the area in the middle of the night suggested that local Japanese naval commanders were informed of the collision long before it was made public.

The George Washington is the Navy's oldest Polaris-carrying submarine. The West's first ship with ballistic missiles, it was launched in 1959. When fully armed the submarine carries 48 H-bomb warheads.

Officials Think Hinckley Stalked Carter

By Philip Taubman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After days of investigating the background of John W. Hinckley Jr., the man accused of shooting President Reagan, federal law-enforcement officials believe there is a strong possibility that Mr. Hinckley stalked Jimmy Carter in the final months of his presidency. The FBI has found no conclusive evidence linking Mr. Hinckley to Mr. Carter. But officials close to the investigation said that circumstantial evidence, including Mr. Hinckley's record of travels and eyewitness accounts, suggests that he might have considered attacking Mr. Carter as early as last September.

Officials said they suspected that Mr. Hinckley stalked Mr. Carter in Washington last September, December and January and followed him to Chicago and Nashville last October, when he was campaigning for re-election. The possibility that Mr. Hinckley stalked Mr. Carter is the first major development in the investigation since agents established a motive for Mr. Hinckley's alleged attack on Mr. Reagan.

On March 30, the day the president was shot, the FBI found an unmailed letter to Jodie Foster, the actress, in Mr. Hinckley's room at the Park Central Hotel here. In it, Mr. Hinckley said that he was in love with Miss Foster, whom he apparently had never met, and planned to kill the president in the hope that "this historical deed" would gain her "respect and love."

Federal officials said that the possibility that Mr. Hinckley stalked Mr. Carter before turning his attention to Mr. Reagan was now a central focus of the FBI's investigation. In early September, Mr. Hinckley bought a .38-caliber pistol for \$86 from Daddy's Galaxy Pawn Shop in Lubbock, Texas. On Sept. 26, he bought two .22-caliber guns

at the Snidley Whiplash Pawn Shop in Lubbock. The exact date of Mr. Hinckley's latest visit to Washington last September is not known, but officials said that they believed it was after the accused assassin bought the guns.

Airline records, officials said, indicate that Mr. Hinckley next traveled to Chicago, where he spent Oct. 6 and 7. Mr. Carter campaigned in Chicago on Oct. 6. On Oct. 7, Mr. Hinckley flew to Nashville. He checked into the Opryland Hotel that evening, then moved to the Downtowner Hotel the next day. While in Nashville, officials said, Mr. Hinckley visited the Grand Ole Opry, where country music stars perform.

Shortly before 11 a.m. on Oct. 9, Mr. Carter arrived in Nashville to speak at a meeting at the Grand Ole Opry and attend a fund-raising event at the Opryland Hotel. Authorities believe Mr. Hinckley stalked the president.

Mr. Hinckley returned to the White House on Saturday. Mr. Bush has presided at Cabinet meetings, met with foreign dignitaries, huddled with congressional leaders and worked with Mr. Reagan's personal staff to keep him informed and the process of government "going forward," as the vice president put it in his first interview since the shooting.

Mr. Bush recounted that on one of his visits with the president at George Washington University Hospital, Mr. Reagan had related an amusing incident about how he had secretly tried to combat his fever without alerting the hospital staff.

Mr. Bush said the president told him he had fooled the staff by saying he had to go to the toilet, which he was permitted to do, but once there he had given himself a sponge bath to try to cool down. But, he said, the president told him, "I thought they'd find out because I'd made such a mess, so I got down on my hands and knees and mopped up the floor so the nurse wouldn't find out."

In spite of Mr. Reagan's hospital confinement and the vice president's public role, Mr. Bush said, "the power of decision has remained with President Reagan. I didn't have any major solitary decisions to make."

For nearly two weeks, until the

president had no visitors scheduled for the weekend and was expected to work about two hours a day in his study next to his bedroom for the next several days.

After a five-minute drive through the rain, Mr. Reagan was greeted by cheers and applause from about 250 persons gathered under umbrellas on the White House south lawn. "Except for the evident care with which he walked, the president looked well as he stood and waved to the crowd. A banner reading "Welcome home, Mr. President" was hung on the White House facade behind him.

Among those greeting the Regans before they went inside were Vice President Bush, Edwin Messe 3d, a top White House aide; Attorney General William French Smith; and James A. Baker 3d, the White House chief of staff.

"I made decisions on what I'm going to do with my time, on how to project my role, not decisions in terms of should we make a new move on this type of bill or should we send this signal up on the spending cuts," he said. "It's different from making presidential decisions or surrogate presidential decisions."

Aside from the day of the shooting, the most difficult moment was when Soviet forces seemed poised for possible intervention in Poland and Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger were scheduled to take off on foreign trips. Both went ahead despite hesitation.

"Haig made that call on his own and I think he made the right call," Mr. Bush said. "It was a little dicey at that time. No question about it."

Mr. Bush said he had reread Richard M. Nixon's account of the period in 1955 when, as vice president, he took the place of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who had suffered a heart attack. Mr. Bush said he had been struck by the differences between now and then.

"Nixon had one Secret Service man assigned to him," Mr. Bush remarked, shaking his head in

Reagan, Walking Stiffly, Returns Home

By Lee Lescazz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has returned to the White House after 12 days in the hospital for treatment of a bullet wound. Mr. Reagan, smiling broadly but walking stiffly, said he felt fine as he left George Washington University Hospital on Saturday. His wife, Nancy, held his right arm, and his younger daughter, Patti Davis, held his left.

"What are you going to do when you get home?" a reporter asked. "Sit down," the president replied. Doctors released Mr. Reagan after an X-ray taken Saturday morning showed the remaining trace of the bullet wound in his lung was much improved. "We are quite comfortable letting him go home today," said Dr. Dennis S. O'Leary, a hospital spokesman.

Although doctors have been impressed by the rapidity of the 70-year-old president's recovery, they say that he will not be able to work in the Oval Office for at least a week and should not travel for several weeks.

No Visitors
The president had no visitors scheduled for the weekend and was expected to work about two hours a day in his study next to his bedroom for the next several days.

After a five-minute drive through the rain, Mr. Reagan was greeted by cheers and applause from about 250 persons gathered under umbrellas on the White House south lawn.

Except for the evident care with which he walked, the president looked well as he stood and waved to the crowd. A banner reading "Welcome home, Mr. President" was hung on the White House facade behind him.

"This looks like a nice place," the president remarked as he stepped into the White House. When doctors told Mr. Reagan that he could leave the hospital, the president replied, "I'd already decided that," according to Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, who spent the morning at the hospital.

As Mr. Reagan left his third-floor room he was greeted by Sarah Brady, the wife of the White House press secretary, James S. Brady, who was the most seriously wounded of the four men hit by bullets in the assassination attempt March 30 outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Doctors said Sunday that Mr. Brady "appeared a little brighter... and continues to recover satisfactorily." They also reported that he now initiates conversation "more spontaneously."

In keeping with hospital rules, Mr. Reagan was wheeled to the elevator, but he said, "I walked in here. I'm going to walk out," and left his wheelchair behind.

In the hospital lobby about 40 persons were gathered for his departure. Mr. Deaver said they were there to see him and to offer their care. "I know I arrived here rather unexpectedly and I apologize for the disruption," Mr. Reagan told them.

Official Thanks

The White House press office later issued a statement from the president thanking everyone involved in his treatment and saying the experience gave him new respect for the men and women who practice medicine.

The most difficult moment of the trip from the hospital to the White House for the president appeared to be getting into his limousine. Mr. Deaver told reporters that the gray limousine was chosen because it was easier to get into than the more often used black one, but the maneuver clearly was uncomfortable for Mr. Reagan.

Mr. Deaver stressed that the president was going to readjust to

The Middle East's Sideshow

The solutions commonly proposed for the crisis in Lebanon recall the classic prescription for insomnia: Get plenty of sleep. In Lebanon's case, the customary advice is for the outside military forces of Syria and Israel to depart, for the Palestinians to disappear and for the Moslem and Christian communities to make up and put their country back together again. But not even a cynic can argue that these bromides have any current relevance. The latest surge of violence underlines the point.

Apparently, Christian militias, for purposes they justified as defensive, were strengthening their position around Zahle, 30 miles east of Beirut. Syria, which still has in Lebanon the forces invited in as peacekeepers in 1976, took this as part of an Israeli-backed plot to open up a potential invasion corridor to Damascus, and began shooting. Syrians have killed some hundreds of civilians, and a firm cease-fire is not yet in place.

Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., who happened to be traveling in the Middle East, promptly denounced "the brutalities of the Syrians' action against the Christian enclave." It was good to have this unequivocal American reaction, the more so because it was voiced in a part of the world where the killing of Arabs, and especially of Christian Arabs, by Arab guns does not usually excite much concern. Mr. Haig's remark, too, was consistent with his broader effort to distinguish those Middle Eastern nations that are ready to join the United States in a "strategic

consensus" against Soviet expansion from those, such as Soviet-allied Syria, that presumably are not.

If the remark was an accurate foretaste of American policy in Lebanon, however — he later insisted it was not — it was off base. Syria must be condemned for firing on civilians. But just as Israel has reasons — essentially, self-defense — for its military operations in Lebanon, so Syria has its reasons.

Some of these have to do with its traditional contempt for Lebanese sovereignty and its paranoia about Israel. But its reasons also have to do with keeping Christians and Moslems from resuming the battle that produced 40,000 Lebanese dead in 1975-76. To many Middle Eastern ears, Mr. Haig was suggesting that the United States might abandon its traditional policy of support for Lebanon's integrity and of neutrality in its communal strife. To move toward Israel's policy of backing the Christians in a partitioned state would only polarize Lebanon further and draw outside powers more deeply into the stricken country.

As appealing as is the French proposal, supported by the Americans, for a multinational peacekeeping force to protect the Christians, Syrian hostility makes it a long shot. Not too much can be promised to Lebanon: Sad experience indicates that not much can be done there. It is the "Cambodia," the sideshow, of the Arab-Israeli dispute.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Oranges Rot, Prices Hold

The scene evokes memories of the Great Depression: tens of millions of navel oranges rotting in the sun, abandoned so that growers can get a higher price for the fruit they do send to market.

This conspiracy to restrain trade does not violate any law. In fact, one California grower who, rather than waste food, sent 115 tons of eating oranges to a consumer co-op for sale to the poor at cost, is now subject to a hefty fine. Nor are oranges an isolated case. Federal agricultural marketing orders limit shipments of 33 different commodities — from milk to walnuts — which sell for about \$12 billion a year.

Budget Director David A. Stockman worries, with good reason, that such marketing rules are an expensive and unwarranted intrusion in a free economy. While there may be a good case for continuing the system for some highly perishable commodities, the burden of proof ought to rest on producers.

Federal marketing orders are a holdover from the 1930s, when thousands of farmers faced ruin from low prices. Producers form committees to set shipping quotas for individual farmers. The Agriculture Department must give its blessing, but the committees are left mostly to run their own affairs.

Most farmers say they need marketing orders to survive in a world of rapidly fluctuating prices. Without the federal backstop, fewer producers would be willing to compete, and prices, on the average, would be higher. But consumer groups argue that the government is supporting OPEC-style cartels that serve only the farmers' interests. Who is right? Both viewpoints are plausible.

The impact of marketing orders, and the

case for allowing them to continue, probably varies from crop to crop. For perishables like navel oranges, consumers may benefit from shipping quotas. It's true that rotting fruit is wasted food. However, without the marketing order, far fewer oranges might have been produced in the first place. But it is hard to see any case for protecting non-perishable commodities like powdered milk or walnuts. When prices are low, such foods can be stored by processors or by farmers themselves, to be sold when the market improves.

As a practical matter, the problem is complicated by divisions among producers. Marketing decisions must be made by majority rule, but minority interests are not necessarily protected. For example, one marketer of navel oranges, the Sunkist cooperative, is so big that it can easily override the objections of other producers.

The industry ought not to set the quotas alone. A possible check on the system would be to shift supervision away from the Agriculture Department, which tends to treat farmers as clients. Other agencies, like the White House Regulatory Analysis Group created by the Carter administration, have a broader perspective. Another check might be advance publication of marketing orders, with a mandatory analysis of their impact on production and prices.

It is unrealistic to expect that any shuffling of responsibility can neutralize the power of the farm lobbies. But exposing the marketing order system to public scrutiny just might give the rest of us a say in how much we pay at the checkout counter.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A Historic Compact Betrayed

Does the Reagan administration consider the American heritage expendable? Its proposed reduction in the Historic Preservation Fund, from \$35 million to \$5 million, would not cut fat. It would cut out the heart of the national preservation program — and sever its lifeline by giving the token \$5 million to the National Trust for Historic Preservation rather than to state preservation offices.

The National Trust is a congressionally chartered, nonprofit private group. But this is one case where turning to the private sector would not get the job done. The trust could not assume the states' present job of protecting important old buildings and sites from demolition. There are many more such sites than the likes of Mount Vernon — fine old local courthouses, train stations, streets and neighborhoods.

For 20 years state offices have processed applications for a National Register of Historic Sites and Buildings, and administered the Historic Preservation Fund to help save and profitably recycle worthy properties. These efforts have encouraged respect for older architectural resources and let them play a part in revitalization. About three-quarters of all construction in the United States this year will contain some element of

preservation and conversion. That progress is now jeopardized for nickels and dimes.

And funding is not the only obstacle to preservation. Organizational troubles began in the Carter administration, with the abolition of the National Preservation Advisory Council and the later merger of offices that dealt with natural conservation, landmark preservation and the National Register in one awkward agency in the Interior Department. The Reagan administration has now abolished even that agency. Some of its functions are to be reassigned, but the National Register is meanwhile in limbo. If the state offices are also reduced, a national attempt to preserve worthy structures will soon be dismantled.

Saving money cannot be the explanation for such cultural callousness. Whatever the motive, however, the price is plain. A compact among generations is being violated. There is no law of supply and demand for real estate and parking lots that justifies bulldozing the national patrimony. Once gone, it is lost. State volunteers and local care sales cannot replace such an effort. Surely a modest federal role is still possible.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 13, 1906

WASHINGTON — Addressing a delegation of former soldiers of the German Army, many of whom are now American citizens, President Roosevelt said: "No race has given us better citizens than the Germans." He continued: "The ties that unite Germany and the United States are many and close. In no country is there a warmer admiration for Germany's ruler than here. It is not out of place to say a word of congratulation to the German people upon the work accomplished at the Algeiras Convention, held chiefly on Germany's initiative. It added to the likelihood of a betterment of the conditions in Morocco, secured equitable dealing among the foreign powers and diminished the chance of friction between them."

Fifty Years Ago

April 13, 1931

NEW YORK — Madame Marie Desti, who gave her close friend Isadora Duncan the shawl that caused the death of the great dancer in Nice in 1927, died today in her Fifth Avenue apartment of a strange malady. Madame Desti never fully recovered from that tragic occurrence on the Promenade des Anglais, when Isadora was dragged from the seat of an automobile she intended to purchase. Her shawl became further entangled in the wheel of the car and dashed her to death on the running board. It was Madame Desti who screamed a warning to the chauffeur — too late. Madame Desti was the mother of Preston Sturges, playwright. She was also the author of the "Untold Story," a biography of Miss Duncan.



An Important Step Taken in Haste

By Stephen Klaidman

WASHINGTON — Despite the appearance of internal debate surrounding President Reagan's decision to provide the sophisticated AWACS air command system to Saudi Arabia, a high-level commitment to deliver the planes was made even before the new administration took office.

Caspar W. Weinberger, who was then the defense secretary-designate, as well as a friend of Saudi princes from his days as a Bechtel Corp. executive, promised the Saudis that the Reagan administration would honor the commitment made in writing by Carter administration Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

Mr. Weinberger's action is troubling in numerous ways. First of all, he was making a commitment for a government that did not exist yet, while his predecessor was still in office. It is not relevant that he was supporting the Carter administration promise. He had no authority to do so. Nor is it relevant that in two weeks he would have had such authority. He should have waited.

Unnecessary Speed

Then there is the question of the Reagan administration's unnecessary haste. Why make such an important decision before having time to study the full record and discuss it thoroughly, not to mention having time to formulate a comprehensive policy for the Middle East into which such a decision might or might not fit? Outgoing Carter administration officials argued that the Saudis would regard the sale as a key test of U.S. friendship, but in most other areas Carter team arguments carried little weight with the Reaganites.

Is there any reason to think that the Saudis would not have been willing to sit out a lengthy review of the AWACS question, especially since they were already getting extra fuel tanks and Sidewinder air-to-air missiles for their 62 F-15 fighters?

And what does the Reagan administration get for rolling over for the Saudis? To that important question, there is no full answer yet.

Certainly there is an advantage for the United States in having friendly Airborne Warning

and Control Systems available for duty in the Middle East. But that probably could have been achieved by basing them in Egypt or Israel under full U.S. control.

Is the reason just to appease the Saudis? No one questions Saudi Arabia's importance as an oil producer, but that is not enough to justify

CROSSCURRENTS

supplying any and all military equipment on request. Besides, if the United States gives Saudi Arabia so much so soon, where will its leverage come from in the future?

There is a need to closely examine why the Saudis want the AWACS and to weigh the risks of providing them. The planes, which are basically Boeing 707s loaded with radar and other electronics, could be used to help protect the Saudi oil fields in the event of an attack, but they could also be used to direct an attack against Israel.

In that context, it is important to remember that Saudi Arabia rejected Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig's assertion on his just-completed visit that the Soviet Union is the biggest threat to Middle East peace. Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Faisal said his government considers Israel "the basic and the main cause of instability in the region."

If the AWACS are sold outright to the Saudis, there can be no guarantee that they will not be used against Israel should a fifth Middle East war break out.

The Israelis, who swallowed hard and accepted the U.S. decision to sell the fuel tanks and missiles for the Saudi F-15s because they wanted to get off to a good start with the Reagan administration, only learned of the AWACS decision during the visit to Washington in late February of Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir. They were astonished.

They would like to prevent the transfer of the AWACS to Saudi Arabia, but they are not sure they can. Much of the discussion now between Israel and the United States and between Saudi Arabia and the United States is

focused on the possibility of some sort of U.S.-Saudi joint control over the planes.

This idea is combined with a number of possible sweeteners for the Saudis, including the gift of 12 to 15 additional F-15s, the sharing of U.S. Middle East satellite intelligence and the sale of \$200-\$250 million worth of Israeli military equipment to the United States.

But there is no guarantee that the Saudis will be content to share control of the five planes, which would be delivered in 1985. It seems likely, though, that between now and then the four U.S.-manned and maintained AWACS that have been based in Saudi Arabia since early in the Iran-Iraq war will remain there with their U.S. air and ground crews, possibly under a lease arrangement.

Task for Congress

In the meanwhile, the administration would like to avoid a fight in Congress over the transfer of new planes. If the deal is formally announced, it will be through unless it is opposed by a majority of both houses. That has never happened. Nevertheless, Mr. Haig has acknowledged that the administration faces a formidable task in persuading Congress not to veto it if Israel goes ahead with an all-out opposition campaign. The assistant Senate minority leader, California Democrat Alan Cranston, said last week that a combined F-15-AWACS package sale had no chance of congressional approval and that even the fuel tanks and missiles for the F-15s would have tough going in Congress.

There may be a case for providing Saudi Arabia with AWACS, but it has not been made publicly yet. The administration's vague idea of "strategic consensus" arrived at by arm's length regional enemies is inadequate. Before letting the transfer go through, Congress should demand a clear explanation of how the United States plans to guarantee that the planes will not be used in ways that are contrary to U.S. interests and how the transfer would fit into U.S. regional and global policy.

If it doesn't get satisfactory answers, it should block the deal.
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Assessing Reagan's First Three Months

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Congress will be in recess for the next couple of weeks, so for all practical purposes of legislation, President Reagan's first hundred days in office are over.

In personal terms, this first phase has been successful. He has impressed the capital as an amiable, unpretentious and articulate man. He has been faithful to his principles and prejudices and friendly to his opponents, and he has survived the attack on his life with admirable gallantry.

Looking back over these three months, however, it is probably fair to say that he has disarmed more people with his personality than he has persuaded with his appointments or policies. Trying to please everybody by staffing his administration with officials from all factions of his party, he has ended by satisfying nobody.

This was probably inevitable, but he has lost time and momentum by hesitating to choose between the officials other people wanted. No assistant secretary of state has yet been confirmed, and, outside of Mike Mansfield, the Democratic holdover in Tokyo, not a single Reagan ambassador is yet in place.

Letters

Free on Board

Re William Safire's language column (Herald Tribune, March 23). "L.o.b." does not stand for "freight on board" but for "free on board" — a shipment unencumbered by charges at the time it is placed on the means of transport specified. MAYME CHALAAI, Bangkok.

'Clearing the Air'

There is a connection between the bombings of offices of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty and the widely discussed Soviet sense of isolation and encirclement (Leopold Unger, H.T. Feb. 23). On all fronts — contradicting Mr. Unger, I would include military and terrorism-export activities — the Soviet Union fails. That is why it tries to prevent its own population from listening to such an excellent source of information as the bombed station in Munich. The Russians and other involved nationalities must know only what the latest Communist Party Congress allows them to know.

Without RFE/RL they would never have found out that despite long practice at the forefront of "world revolution," in a routine process of "clearing the air" for the voices of their beloved leaders the KGB has also failed. It seems that it, too, is affected by the widespread disease of the Communist system known as low productivity.

JANUS R. AUVISON, Leuven, Belgium.

On domestic policy, there has been no such hesitation. Mr. Reagan has been as definite as a punch in the nose. He promised in the campaign to cut the budget, cut taxes and slaughter every over-fat Democratic sacred cow in the corral, and he has kept his promise.

Critical Battle

He has not been entirely consistent, of course — tobacco subsidies have been retained while research funds for the early detection of cancer have been cut — but on the whole he has redistributed federal funds, transferring power from Washington to the states, and from the social services to the Pentagon. Or he is at least trying to.

For over two of these first three months, this Reagan program divided and almost alienated the Democrats in Congress, but just before the Easter recess, both the House Budget Committee and the Senate Budget Committee challenged the Reagan Recovery Program and set the stage for what promises to be a critical if not decisive battle between now and the summer recess at the end of July.

Meaning Unclear

The theory of this administration seems to be that if they warn the Russians every day to behave or be sorry, Moscow will change its wicked ways. But the allies doubt the wisdom of this approach, and lately even the administration's own private polls have been indicating that the American people are not so very enthusiastic about all this macho talk.

It is still not clear what the Reagan hard anti-Soviet line means. Here for example is Secretary of Defense Weinberger strolling

through Europe and announcing that past efforts at "détente" only "reinforced the Soviet prison wall which stretches from the Balkans to the Baltic." On the same day, Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany was calling for continued East-West cooperation in politics, trade and arms control, and announcing that "in the relatively near future" Washington and Moscow will resume negotiations to control nuclear weapons.

Probably too much has been made of the rift about whether Secretary of State Haig or Vice President Bush is to be the administration's "crisis manager," but this and the absence of a settled, confirmed team at the State Department have not helped the administration with the allies, who are more interested in reducing "crises" than in "debating who should manage" them.

So the record of the new administration in its first brief test is mixed. Everything has been debated, but nothing has been settled, and nothing important has been lost. In a way, almost everything has been overated in these first three months, as usual. Mr. Reagan has not acted like an "old man" or an "indolent man" as charged during the campaign. He is not presiding over a "revolution" but over a "correction" of New Deal policies he thinks have gone too far.

In short, he's not reversing course, but veering off, and the Democrats, likewise, are adjusting to the facts. These first three months have been the "exhibition season." The next three will find both sides better organized and more evenly balanced for the real battles and compromises that probably lie ahead.

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If Powers Are to Do Any Good

By David S. Broder

DURHAM, N.C. — Maybe it was because the subject was held in the constant presence of Duke University divinity school in the heart of the Bible Belt, but during Lent. But it was the unexpected discussion of government management I have never heard, it was all about ethics.

It was part of the 10th anniversary celebration of the Institute of Policy Studies and Public Affairs, which Terry Sanford and Bob Fickelman have created down here. The assignment from moderator Bob Bell to the five panelists was to propose one "pragmatic idea" — advice about running public-sector enterprises.

Without prearrangement, it turned out that they all wanted to talk about the question of getting "good government" not in the sense of efficiency but in the ethical dimension — the old question of how one determines the public good.

At first it seemed surprising. But as the informal discussion wore on into the night, it appeared more plausible that the moral dimension of the "good government" question was coming to the fore. For one thing, the political atmosphere today is suffused with "moral questions" placed on the agenda by the quarter of the American people who are preoccupied with religious and moral concerns.

Second, the political failure of engineer-President Jimmy Carter — whose administration had more professional economists than any other in history — was bound to cause questions about the "scientific" approach.

Moral Accounting

As panelist Colin Dively of Boston University said, the failure of the "engineering model" of public administration is its denial that the decision-makers in the bureaucracy impose their ethical judgments.

His suggestion was that, instead of pretending to a pristine, methodological purity they do not attain, bureaucrats recognize that they are risk-taking, self-promoting entrepreneurs and be held accountable for the moral judgments implicit in their actions.

Peter Goldmark, executive director of the New York-New York Port Authority, argued the need to see "the human consequences" of public policy decisions. He went so far as to suggest as his "outrageous idea" a variant of the Chinese Communist technique of sending the party cadres back to the factories and fields. "I would," he said, "require senior managers to spend one week a year as front-line deliverers of the service they are administering — the corrections commissioner as a jailer, the hospital administrator as an orderly, the transit commissioner as a bus driver."

The utility of this approach struck me when Health and Human Services Secretary Richard S. Schweiker was arguing the need to see "the human consequences" of public policy decisions. He went so far as to suggest as his "outrageous idea" a variant of the Chinese Communist technique of sending the party cadres back to the factories and fields. "I would," he said, "require senior managers to spend one week a year as front-line deliverers of the service they are administering — the corrections commissioner as a jailer, the hospital administrator as an orderly, the transit commissioner as a bus driver."

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A Value Question

But there is no doubt that Mr. Reagan has finally forced bureaucrats, as well as the public, to ask what government should be doing — a value question if there ever was one.

Mr. Joseph, the recently retired undersecretary of interior, has obviously been thinking about the question. In his five minutes on the panel, he presented in summary five criteria for judging the worth of government expenditures, derived, appropriately, from the preamble to the Constitution: the degree to which a project contributes to the equity, community, utility, security and quality of life in America.

It remained for Mark Moore of the redoubtable John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard to cap the discussion. He remarked that its students are brainy and ambitious and therefore prone to the "technocratic fantasy" that they can do good just by being smart. Mr. Moore said that even at Harvard, they are now teaching that "ethical ideas are so powerful in resolving management issues and motivating organizations that they are, competitively, an advantageous tool."

That is a long way from Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's recent joking observation that what budget director David A. Stockman learned in the 1960s at the Harvard divinity school was that "there is no morality, and therefore, there can be no immoral policy." It represents real progress, I guess.

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سكذمان الاصل

Dilemma Seen for Black States on Pretoria Sanctions

By Richard Harwood
Washington Post Service

SALISBURY — South Africa's neighbors — the Front-line states — are trapped in an awful dilemma.

They are demanding of the world, through the United Nations, that economic sanctions be imposed on the racist regime in Pretoria. But privately they will be relieved if, as seems likely, that effort fails. They cannot afford sanctions. Their dependence on South Africa is too great.

A Zimbabwe businessman put it this way: "If you ask me how much a South African boycott would hurt, I reply with a question: 'How much does it hurt to die?'"

Of Zimbabwe's overseas exports, roughly 95 percent move through South Africa's rail and port systems. The import pattern is the same. Zimbabwe's petroleum supplies come out of South Africa. Zimbabwe's railway system is heavily dependent on South African equipment. Zimbabwe's telecommunications system is tied into switching and relay centers in Johannesburg.

Other Front-line states are similarly enmeshed. South African port facilities in Mozambique and assist in railway operations. Immense quantities of hydroelectric power are exported from Mozambique to South Africa. South Africa in turn supplies the electrical power for Mozambique's largest city, Maputo. South Africa provides 20 percent of Mozambique's imports and 25 percent of its foreign exchange. About 35,000 Mozambicans are employed in South African mines.

South African grain feeds Zambians. South African railroads and ports move Zambian copper produced in mines jointly owned by the government and the Anglo-American Corp., a South African mining company. Its factories provide Zambia with industrial goods and clothing. South African financial institutions provide hard-currency credits.

Malawi is an unshackled and grateful economic partner with South Africa, importing consumer goods ranging from wine to grain and industrial equipment of every description, including aircraft. Miners from Malawi dig gold in the South African fields, earning badly needed foreign exchange. South African technicians hold important posts in the Malawi government.

Tanzania, whose president, Julius Nyerere, is the ideological leader in the struggle against apartheid, operates diamond mines in partnership with the South African firm Oppenheimer-De Beers. Zaire moves 60 percent of its copper and most of its imports through the South African transport system.

South Africa claims economic ties with 46 of the 53 black African states, and these ties are expanding each year. South African exports to black Africa increased by 50 percent between 1979 and 1980, from \$599 million to \$1.4 billion. Its imports from those countries grew from \$333 million to \$364 million in the same period. Zimbabwe is the major trading partner.

"Today," a Western diplomat in Salisbury said, "South Africa has them by the throat."

"We are hostages," said an official in Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's government.

These relationships, in purely economic terms, are logical and necessary. They would, in fact, be expanded and strengthened in an ideal world that would see the creation of a strong and interdependent regional economy in southern Africa. Today, however, ties with South Africa — many of them still clandestine — are politically embarrassing to all black African states, and especially to the Front-line states.

They find themselves in the unwilling position of denouncing the abhorrent racial policies of South Africa while at the same time conducting out of necessity, business as usual with the enemy.

In part, they are prisoners and victims of conditions over which they have no individual control. Zimbabwe, for example, is a landlocked state and must have access to the sea to survive. In theory, it could use the ports of Mozambique rather than those of South Africa. But the transportation system of Mozambique — like the entire Mozambican economy — is a shambles, incapable of handling the traffic involved.

Zambia is caught in the same vise. Its western neighbor, Angola, and its eastern neighbor, Tanzania, are coastal states. But their transport systems are inadequate.

The rail line through Angola is regularly cut by guerrilla forces. The rail line through Tanzania, built by the Chinese, is a narrow-gauge Tooverville Trolley that sometimes functions and sometimes does not. Zaire is similarly afflicted.

NEWS ANALYSIS

There is a lot of talk in Zimbabwe and other Front-line states of ways out of the dilemma. A favorite solution is an investment of \$1 billion or more by the United States and other Western countries to rehabilitate Mozambique's transportation system.

But Mozambique itself has effectively quashed that scheme. Its president, Samora Machel, calls himself a Marxist, a label with uncertain meaning. He refuses, in any case, to do business with the major Western financial institutions. He will not join the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund or the Lomé Convention, underwritten by the European Economic Community. He has undercut relations with the United States by acts including a recent unsubstantiated charge that the U.S. Embassy in Maputo was "a nest of spies."

As an alternative to potential Western help, Mr. Machel talks of joining Comecon, the Soviet-Eastern European economic consortium. But Comecon has shown no interest in taking on another pauper client. The burdens of Cuba and Vietnam already strain its capacities. It has sent Mr. Machel cadres of East Germans and

Cubans who provide minor technical assistance, but no major economic support.

Even if the Mozambique solution were feasible, the dependency of the Front-line states on South Africa would not end. Zimbabwe aside, their economies are inefficient and distorted in ways that seem almost calculated to perpetuate their humiliating subservience to South Africa.

There will be a great hue and cry about South African sanctions in the United Nations this month, with the Front-line states in the forefront of the rhetorical battle. But when the veto is cast in the Security Council by some lonely Western nation, the Front-line states will not be displeased.

James C. Hagerty, Eisenhower Aide, Dies

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — James C. Hagerty, 71, a quick-witted, quick-tempered and quick-nerved former newspaperman who was a trusted presidential adviser while serving

was presented the Legion of Honor at the French Embassy. "All that you say is true — but you don't, of course, tell all of the truth," the French ambassador said.

Mr. Hagerty was born in Plattsburgh, N.Y., and after graduating from Columbia University, he followed in the footsteps of his father by joining The New York Times and becoming a political correspondent.

His coverage of New York state government attracted the attention of the state's governor, Thomas E. Dewey, and in 1943 he became Mr. Dewey's press secretary. After working for Mr. Dewey in two successful presidential campaigns, he was loaned to the Eisenhower campaign in 1952.

Mr. Hagerty, who enjoyed the heat of the political kitchen, was able to withstand Eisenhower's occasional angry outbursts. In addition to providing advice on public relations matters, Mr. Hagerty made his views known internally on political issues, particularly in the domestic area, and was said to be one of the strongest advocates in the White House of civil rights measures.

Part of his job came to be traveling around the world making arrangements for future presidential visits. On such a trip in 1960, his reputation for unflappable cool was tested when the car he was riding in was trapped in Japan for 20 minutes by anti-American demonstrators. The proposed visit was canceled.

Australian Scientists Freeze Embryos For Use in 'Test-Tube Baby' Research

By Peter O'Loughlin
The Associated Press
SYDNEY — Australian scientists engaged in "test-tube baby" research have frozen about a dozen human embryos that they believe could be thawed and implanted in infertile women to produce healthy children.

The technique, which has not yet resulted in a pregnancy, raises a host of legal and ethical questions that would have to be resolved before its use could become widespread, according to Carl Wood, leader of the scientific team at the Queen Victoria Medical Center.

"The freezing of embryos complicates reproduction to a degree which I would not be prepared to sanction before the community and legal profession examine it ... I think it's frightening. I am concerned about the ethics of it," Dr. Wood said.

Dr. Wood said that the technique might even make it possible to fertilize an egg, freeze it and return it to the womb centuries later. He said he did not know of any scientists working on such a project and would oppose it if he did.

"I can't see any purpose in doing that," he said.

Two frozen embryos have been thawed and resumed growing outside the womb, scientists at the medical center said.

The embryos were implanted in their mothers' wombs but failed to develop, the scientists said. But they said that does not indicate the technique is a failure, because the success rate for implantation of embryos that have not been frozen is only about 5 percent.

The team has already been responsible for three of the world's five known test-tube babies, or children born after being conceived outside the womb. Two others have been born in Britain, where the technique was invented. There was also a report of a birth in India, but it has not been confirmed.

Test-tube baby research was developed to treat women who could not have children because their fallopian tubes were blocked.

The fallopian tubes are the pathways by which the egg travels from the ovary to the uterus, where it is fertilized. Scientists extract one or more eggs from the ovary, fertilize them with sperm in a test tube or beaker, and then return the fertilized egg to the womb.

The Queen Victoria Medical Center team has frozen about 12 human embryos in liquid nitrogen.

Class Readings Probed in U.S.

The Associated Press
ROCKVILLE, Md. — A high school English teacher should be suspended for one semester without pay for teaching Aristotle and Machiavelli to a committee of teachers determined that the works were too difficult for 10th grade students. The case is now before the school board, which is expected to make a decision within a month.

He had been ordered not to assign the readings to a committee of teachers determined that the works were too difficult for 10th grade students. The case is now before the school board, which is expected to make a decision within a month.

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United Press International
Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng, second from right, and Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping, third from right, China's most powerful leader, appeared in Peking on Saturday in a show of unity among China's leadership. Mr. Hua has long been reported to be under pressure to resign.

Chinese Press Affirms Rebuke of Mao; Consensus Is Seen Within Leadership

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The Chinese press published a long-awaited critique of Mao, apparently signaling a break in the Communist Party's infighting and a move toward changes, including the resignation of Chairman Hua Guofeng.

The criticism was spread across the front page of the party paper People's Daily on Saturday and prominently displayed China's other major newspapers.

It concluded that Mao made "serious mistakes" during his last years as chairman but that his role was "not as serious as those of his predecessors."

The article, signed by a senior official, Huang Kechang, concluded that Mao's role was "not as serious as those of his predecessors."

Although Chairman Mao committed mistakes in his later years and some of his statements were incorrect or out of date, the essence of his thought will continue to guide the party and the people in their march forward.

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The entire front page of the Communist Party's Liberation Army Daily. This would indicate that the powerful military leadership concurs with the assessment of Mao put forth last December by the team of veteran party officials that now runs China.

That criticism actually was a reprint of a speech made last November by Mr. Huang, the secretary of the Central Committee's central discipline commission, which monitors the behavior of party officials. Diplomatic observers believe it has taken since November to gain consensus for the speech's main points.

The speech struck a compromise, but it did blame Mao for "being too impatient for more and quicker results" when he launched the Great Leap Forward in the 1950s. The effort drastically intensified rural communalization and eliminated private enterprise among peasants, causing a great loss in productivity.

The question of Mao, according to Chinese sources, has preoccupied the nation's leaders for months. It has been serving as a focal point of debate over the large questions of how best to modernize China's economy, restore public confidence in the party, reform party life and run the military forces.

Pragmatic leaders headed by Vice Chairman Deng Xiaoping have pressed for some criticism as a necessary step for setting the nation's course, a way of repudiating the kind of Maoist policies that led

to the chaotic Cultural Revolution of the 1960s and 1970s. Considerable opposition, however, is said to have come from party officials, especially military leaders, who still cherish such Maoist principles as guerrilla war strategy and nonmaterial incentives.

Although the issue seemed to have reached resolution when the People's Daily first criticized Mao in December, conservative resistance came to the surface again shortly afterward during the political show trial of Mao's widow and during the secret Politburo meetings aimed at ousting Mao's handpicked successor, Mr. Hua.

Although Mr. Hua recently has appeared publicly, diplomatic observers believe the chairman is simply being accorded greater courtesy to appease his backers. He is still expected to step down at the next party plenum, they said.

With the debate over Mao's role in history still raging until recent days, well-placed Chinese sources reported that there were no plans for a plenum before summer.

Report on Hua
PEKING (AP) — Chairman Hua Guofeng, who has long been absent from public view, has been sent to the central party school in Peking to study the latest political line, Chinese sources said Sunday.

Mr. Hua is president of the school, where senior party officials are sent to master the latest party dogma — or for discipline and ideological re-education.

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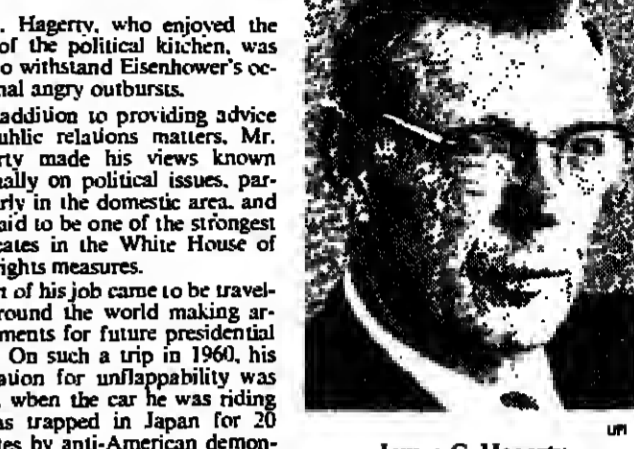
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James C. Hagerty ... in 1974 photo

Man Convicted In U.S. Murder Of Cardiologist

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — Bernard C. Welch, who had eluded the police for six years, allegedly while committing hundreds of burglaries, has been convicted of the murder of Dr. Michael Halberstam, a cardiologist.

The jury took two hours Friday to find the defendant guilty of the Dec. 5, 1980, slaying and 10 other charges. He faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

After the verdict was read, Dr. Halberstam's widow, Elliott, appealed to friends to join her campaign for stiffer gun controls.

"Please, we've got to get rid of these guns," she said. Chief Judge H. Carl Moulton 3d of Superior Court set May 22 for sentencing. The defense lawyer, Sol Z. Rosen, said he would appeal.

According to police, Mr. Welch, 40, had committed hundreds of burglaries in the Washington area. They said that after he was arrested they recovered nearly \$5 million worth of stolen gold, silver and antiques from one of his two homes in a fashionable suburb of Washington.

Two piles of excrement found while still warm, showed him to be omnivorous, eating both bamboo shoots like the giant pandas and small wild animals found in the forest.

Bamboo Nests
He frequently makes a nest of woven bamboo, but moves into some of the 10-foot-tall caves of the Shennongjia mountains in winter weather.

But none of the scientists on the search teams sighted one of the creatures, who are now thought to live in several small tribes, despite traveling back and forth more than 4,000 miles to cover 580 square miles in the Shennongjia mountains. And no photographs have been taken of one.

There was once a report of an attempt by a Shanghai scientist to create an "apeman," inseminating a female chimpanzee with human sperm. The fetus was kept alive in the chimp's womb. Chinese news media reported, until Red Guards destroyed the laboratory in 1967 during the Cultural Revolution.

Most of the footprints are about 18 inches long and show very long steps, often more than six feet when he leaped through the forest.

The size and impact of the footprints indicate that, full grown, the wild man is about 8½ feet tall and weighs about 550 pounds, according

Taiwan's Premier Hopes Reagan Policy Will Lead to Renewal of 'Mutual Trust'

By John Roderick
The Associated Press

TAIPEI — Premier Y.S. Sun said the Nationalist Chinese government hopes the Reagan administration will restore "mutual trust" between the United States and Taiwan. He describes the Nationalists as having "betrayed" the President Jimmy Carter's diplomatic relations and recognized Peking two years ago.

Mr. Sun, in an interview, also affirmed his government's hard line toward mainland China — a refusal to hold talks or to initiate any other contacts with the "annexed regime."

"We shall never abandon our principles of not having any contact or talk with the Chinese Communist Party," he said, adding that China can be reunited only if Peking "publicly renounces and distantly give up Communism as its system" and "respect the lifeline system, national flag and them of the Republic of China."

The 67-year-old Nationalist leader also made it clear that his government will continue to treat Peking with "utmost respect," saying it never allow anyone to engage in divisive political campaigns and activities in the name of independence.

This was a reference to the native Taiwanese independence movement, which seeks official separation from China. The mainlander who fled to Taiwan after the Communist takeover of China in 1949 still claim that the Nationalist regime is the legitimate Chinese government.

Electrical Engineer
An electrical engineer by training, Mr. Sun became premier in 1978 after serving earlier as minister of communications and of economic affairs. As premier under President Chiang Ching-kuo, 71, last son and political heir of the late Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Sun said a government whose main concern these days are more economic than political.

Taiwan, with a population of 17.5 million, has survived the rock of the loss of formal diplomatic ties with the United States — thanks in part to the continued flourishing commerce between the two countries. The island is expected to have a surplus of about \$1.9 billion in trade with the United States when 1980 figures are complete.

Now, government officials hope President Reagan will not let them own, as they claim Mr. Carter did when he announced in December, 1978, that the United States was stabilizing full diplomatic relations with Peking. Mr. Sun said here were strong feelings in Taiwan of "disappointment and a sense of betrayal."

China Reports Sighting of Giant 'Wild Man' of Legend

By Michael Parks
Los Angeles Times Service

PEKING — Zhou Xiangpan was bent over, gathering wild herbs on the edge of the forest in the Shennongjia mountains one bright morning late last summer when she felt someone staring at her.

She raised her eyes slowly and saw a hairy, apelike man watching her intensely from perhaps 60 feet away. Both unbelieving and frightened, she quickly bent down again, summoned her courage and looked up to see that the creature, perhaps 7 feet tall, covered with reddish hair and with long, swinging arms, had moved closer.

12-inch Footprints
Again she bent over. What to do? Was this some daytime nightmare? Then she looked up a third time, to see that he was now no more than four or five feet away.

Miss Zhou hesitated no longer and fled back to her home two-thirds of a mile away. There, other peasants quickly armed themselves with hoes, poles and a couple of hunting rifles and raced back to the forest. But the wild man was gone.

long footprints the creature had left in the moist earth. These were smaller, about two-thirds the size, but very similar to the footprints of a mountain ape. Scientists have collected in an intensified search for the wild man of the Shennongjia mountains of Hubei province in east-central China.

Through the winter, spring and summer, the search teams had been collecting footprints, hair and feces. They had found what appeared to be two recent nests and they had listened to various peasant stories of amiable, furry red giants.

But Miss Zhou's encounter was a breakthrough — a reliable sighting, confirmed with footprints and a trail that was followed deep into the forest.

"We are on the track now," one of the team leaders said. "We are certain we are no longer dealing with something that is part or even wholly superstition."

"Next of Kin"
Huang Wanpo, a researcher at the Academy of Sciences Institute of Paleontology and Vertebrate Paleontology and an organizer of the Hubei expedition, found support in the first year's results for his theory that the wild man was "men's next of kin in the evolutionary line."

China's archaeologists have fossils of the giant ape that go back 200,000 years. The heavily forested, 10,000-foot Shennongjia mountains, with an adjacent 7,000-foot plateau and some deep valleys, may have made it possible. Mr. Huang argued, for an otherwise extinct species to live on in small numbers, and he had urged the institute to sponsor what is to be a five-year effort to track and capture one of the creatures.

Skeptics Convinced
Like the abominable snowman or "Big Foot," the hairy giant of the U.S. Pacific Northwest, the wild man of Hubei has always had his believers — there are accounts of him throughout China's 4,000 years of recorded history — but most Chinese scientists have been skeptical that they were dealing with anything but a giant baboon or perhaps an unknown species of bear.

Analyses of the 2,000 fresh footprints, hair, feces and nests found over the past year in the first full-scale effort to track down the wild man has convinced even the skeptics that he is neither bear nor ape — nor purely human.

Most of the footprints are about 18 inches long and show very long steps, often more than six feet when he leaped through the forest.

The size and impact of the footprints indicate that, full grown, the wild man is about 8½ feet tall and weighs about 550 pounds, according

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SAUDI PUBLIC TRANSPORT CO.

International Bond Prices - Week of April 9

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

RECENT ISSUES

Table with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, and Avg Life. Lists various international bonds including Australian, Canadian, and European issues.

STRAIGHT BONDS All Currencies Except DM

Table with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, and Avg Life. Lists straight bonds from various countries like Australia, Canada, and Europe.

Large table with columns: Amt, Security, % Mat, Middle Price, Yield, and Avg Life. Contains a wide range of international bond listings.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Below 5 Years

Table listing the highest yields for bonds with average lives below 5 years.

HIGHEST YIELDS to Average Life Above 5 Years

Table listing the highest yields for bonds with average lives above 5 years.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table listing the highest current yields for various bond categories.

Advertisement for Renault Diac Italia S.p.A. and Renault Italia S.p.A. featuring the text 'Lire 140.000.000.000 Floating rate loan' and listing various participating banks and financial institutions.

Advertisement for WestLB (Westdeutsche Landesbank) featuring the text 'Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldscheine for dealing prices call' and contact information for various offices.

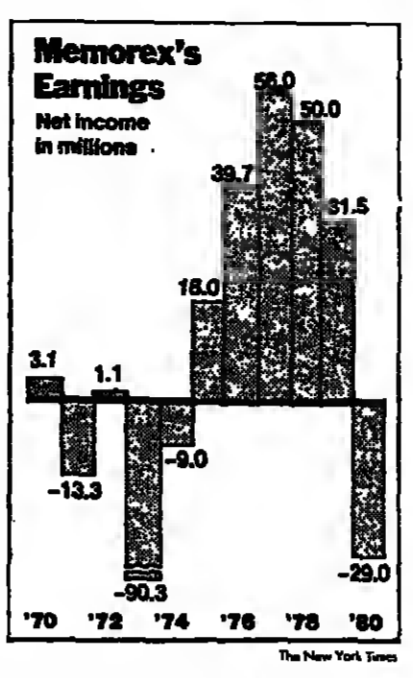
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Memorex's Rescue Returns to Haunt It

By Thomas J. Loeck... SANTA CLARA, Calif. — Eight years after a sudden turnaround saved it from the brink of bankruptcy, Memorex Corp. has encountered sluggish sales, mounting competition and deep losses.

Memorex, accounting for one-third of its sales, is Disk Memory Systems. The devices store and retrieve information recorded magnetically on disks. Most of Memorex's disk products are "plug compatible," meaning they can be used with computers made by International Business Machines. They sell for less than IBM's products.

and when you're living at the sufferance of IBM, you are always threatened," said Peter Lutz, an analyst with Arnhold & Bleichroeder Inc. in New York. Now Mr. Spangle has been brought in to try to rescue Memorex. Among the actions he has taken are these: • He has reduced the company's employment, which stood at 12,600, by 1,500.



Memorex found encouragement in a recent announcement from IBM that it was postponing for six months a new disk storage system, the Model 3380, which utilizes a "thin film" technology. It is expected to be able to store four times the information at twice the cost of IBM's present system.

At Diversified R.J. Reynolds, Tobacco Still Plays Lead Role

By Sandra Salmans... WINSTON-SALEM, N.C. — Except for the smell of shredded tobacco wafting from the factory across the road, the mirror-faced, art-lined headquarters building here could be the home of any modern conglomerate. It is a long way from the small factory, making plug chewing tobacco, that Richard Joshua Reynolds built 106 years ago.



J. Paul Sticht 'Great Deal of Confidence'

Not all companies posted gains. The largest improvement went to Philip Morris, Reynolds' fast-growing archival. Of the four other major companies — Brown & Williamson, American Brands, Lorillard and Liggett — only Lorillard, which makes Kent and True, showed a rise.

John Maxwell, tobacco analyst for Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb. "Its only problem is where to invest it. But few investments have paid off as profitably as standby tobacco. In 1980, of sales of \$10.4 billion only 54 percent came from tobacco, compared with 74 percent 10 years before. In the same year, however, tobacco accounted for 73 percent of its net earnings of \$670.4 million.

U.S. Capital Gains Tax Coming Under Renewed Attack

By Edward Cowan... WASHINGTON — Still savoring the 1978 reduction of the capital gains tax, business has begun a new campaign, though so far low key, to abolish this levy altogether, or at least to whittle it down further.

coins, timber, livestock and other assets, is likely to become more vociferous after a 1981 tax-relief bill is enacted. For the moment, the heavy hitters among the business lobbyists — the Business Round Table, the American Council for Capital Formation, the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce — are concentrating on the more generous depreciation write-off proposed by Mr. Reagan and on immediate reduction of the maximum tax rate on individuals to 50 percent, from 70 percent.

stop inflation the United States must save and invest a larger share of its income. To encourage such a trend, it is argued, the taxation of capital should be abolished. This is also an argument for integrating the corporate income tax with the taxation of individuals' dividends.

Heftel, Democrat of Hawaii, would cut the fraction to 30 percent. Rep. Jones likes the idea of Mr. Nakagawa, an economist with the New York brokerage firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., to reduce the tax rate to zero on newly acquired "productive" assets, but not on the sale of assets now held, including securities. Mr. Nakagawa asserts that his proposal would unlock billions of dollars of accumulated capital gains. That is, people now unwilling to take profits would do so because any further gains in newly acquired, eligible assets would be free of tax.

Modest Sell-Off Follows Abrupt Rise in Interest Rates

By William Ellington... LONDON — An abrupt rise in short-term interest rates caused a modest sell-off in the international dollar bond market this week. As prices declined, medium-term note yields rose to 14.06 percent Friday from 13.83 percent the week before, according to calculations of Credit Suisse-First Boston. Similarly, yields of long-term bonds rose to 13.6 percent from 13.54 percent.

will raise the yield to around 12.5 percent. Some analysts argued that the terms were less than generous. According to one specialist, the price of oil would have to rise to \$65.89 per barrel in five years for investors to earn an annual return of 16 percent under the indexing formula. He said the prospects of such an increase were unlikely, yet 16 percent was the minimum that Petro-Lewis would have to pay for a straight note issue.

ny, was priced this week at par bearing 9.5 percent. The issue is convertible into the company's London-listed shares at 274 pence, which represented an unusually low conversion premium of 3 percent. The issue fell in aftermarkets trading to 97.75 bid, 98.25 offered. A dealer said that investors like the company, but that they are wary of the London stock market, which is at an all-time high, and they are distrustful of the British pound, which some forecasters say will decline to nearly \$2 by year-end.

ternal financing arm of the Italian state telephone system. Because of strong demand, the offering was increased by 10 million euros to 35 million euros, making it equivalent to about \$41.3 million. A syndicate led jointly by Banque de L'Indochine et de Suez and Kredietbank Luxembourg is offering a 30 million Special Drawing Right, seven-year floating rate note issue for Fichtelmeier & Kuhlmann, the French aluminum company. Syndicate sources say the notes, equivalent to about \$60.7 million, will pay semi-annual interest at 0.25 percentage point above offered rates for six-month SDR deposits as quoted by four reference banks.

EUROBONDS

an increase were unlikely, yet 16 percent was the minimum that Petro-Lewis would have to pay for a straight note issue. A syndicate led by Shearson Loeb Rhoades International scheduled a \$20 million, 15-year convertible Eurobond issue for Commerce Southwest Inc., a medium-sized Dallas bank. The issue is expected to be priced at par bearing 9 percent. The anticipated conversion is 12 percent to 15 percent.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for April 10, 1981, excluding bank service charges. Amsterdam 2.378, Brussels (L) 25.145, Frankfurt 12.144, London (S) 2.1822, New York 1.0495, West Bank 2.1785, Zurich 1.9402, SDC 1.7616.

Market Turnover

Week Ended April 10 (Millions of U.S. Dollars). Total: 1,611.1, Codel: 1,190.8, Eurocel: 3,268.0, 2,877.3, 390.7.

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International Bond Prices - Week of April 9

Provided by White Weld Securities, London; a Division of Financiere Credit Suisse - First Boston

Table of International Bond Prices - Week of April 9. Columns include Country, Bond Name, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

DM STRAIGHT BONDS

Table of DM Straight Bonds. Columns include Country, Bond Name, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

CONVERTIBLE BONDS

Table of Convertible Bonds. Columns include Country, Bond Name, Maturity, Price, and Yield.

HIGHEST CURRENT YIELDS

Table of Highest Current Yields. Columns include Bond Name, Yield, and Maturity.

Explanation of Symbols

Explanation of Symbols. A legend defining various symbols used in the bond tables, such as 'C' for Convertible and 'S' for Straight.

NORGES KOMMUNALBANK Oslo (Norway) Swiss Francs 50,000,000 6 1/2 % Swiss Francs Bonds of 1981 due 1991 unconditionally guaranteed by the KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Old Court Dollar Commodity Trust, 5 Die in Swiss Avalanche, Treasury Bills, Gold Options, and THE BANK OF YOKOHAMA, LTD. Negotiable Floating Rate Certificates of Deposit due 26th March 1985.

Handwritten Arabic text: هكذا من الاجل

ony's Morita on 'What Ails U.S.'

By Hobart Rowen
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Akio Morita, who built the Sony Corp. into a division success (\$4 billion in sales including \$1 billion in United States), thinks he knows what ails American industry.

"That is not easy for Mr. Morita to say, but American people cannot be blamed. In an interview, Mr. Morita says Japanese companies are able to do better long-range planning than U.S. companies, he said, and they are driven by their own drive for growth and highly motivated. He said that has made management too expensive in Japan," says Mr. Morita, "don't pay a bonus to the management, we pay the bonus to employees. At Sony, I say management should not worry about year-end profits. Maybe every three years, I review management's performance. To some extent, Mr. Morita blames the American hunger for short-term profits on Securities Exchange Commission regulations requiring quarterly disclosure of financial data, and American shareholders' compulsive following of day-to-day stock market prices. He says that management should encourage employees to take a long-term view to boost productivity so that a company can stay alive in a competitive environment, Mr. Morita said. "Then they can get you can get a highly reliable product and more efficiency. In this country, I think the problem exists on the management side. The manager feels that he is the one who runs the company, therefore he is the man who makes a profit. But that is not true. "My concept is that a company is a fate-sharing body," Mr. Morita says. "So to make a good business, we have to work together. If we face a recession, we should not lay off employees; the company should sacrifice a profit. Employees are not guilty. Why should they suffer?"

Mr. Morita recognizes that it would not be easy for U.S. companies to adopt practices rooted in Japanese culture, especially the lifetime employment commitment made by Japanese companies.

Job Rotation

Nonetheless, as William Ouchi points out in a new book, there is something to be learned from the success of Sony and other Japanese businesses. In "Theory Z: How American Business Can Meet the Japanese Challenge," Mr. Ouchi, a professor of management at the University of California at Los Angeles, calls attention to a differing career path of Japanese and American executives. In Japan, the lifetime arrangement permits executive job rotation, that is, movement from one specialty to another. American executives, by contrast, stick to a

narrower path in which they become experts. Sometimes, they focus on their own departments. Mr. Ouchi says, at the expense of another division's objectives. Then, at a career peak, the only intellectual or financial challenge left is to go to another company.

Mr. Morita feels that the mobility of American executives is a crucial weakness of U.S. industry. The goals of the top American brass relate to their own success, rather than to the success of their companies.

"In our company, middle-managers have more concern for the future of the company because they will be with us for the next 20 years. So these people are always thinking for the future."

To be sure, there are exceptions to the shorter-range U.S. view. Among those mentioned by Mr. Morita and Mr. Ouchi are General Motors, Hewlett-Packard, General Electric, Texas Instruments, IBM and Motorola.

Asked what response he gets from U.S. companies when he criticizes the payment to executives of huge bonuses and salaries, Mr. Morita replied: "They say that without giving big money to management, they cannot get good managers. ... In Japan, we are a very, very democratic country. The difference between management income and new employees' income is not so much, because we know we are in the same boat."

He said corporate salaries in Japan rarely exceed \$200,000, with a

top tax rate, including local taxes, of nearly 90 percent. After taxes, Mr. Morita estimated, a chief executive officer's real income is only six to seven times that of a newly hired college graduate. In the American system, where top corporate salaries run to \$1 million annually, that ratio can easily exceed 50-to-1.

By now, of course, Mr. Morita considers Sony to be neither Japanese nor American, but international. About 42 percent is owned by non-Japanese, and about 8,000 of the 35,000 employees are non-Japanese. When Mr. Morita decided to plunge into the U.S. market, he allowed 10 years to start making money there.



Akio Morita

Jerry Rubin Takes Stock in America

By Nancy Ross
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — "I'm probably one of the most famous stockbrokers in the country today. If you asked people to name five stockbrokers, I'd be one of the five."

That is Jerry Rubin talking. The Jerry Rubin who was the erstwhile leader of the Yippie movement, one of the Chicago Seven who disrupted the 1968 Democratic convention, the man who stormed the visitors' gallery of the New York Stock Exchange 13 years ago and threw dollar bills onto the trading floor to protest capitalism.

But a famous stockbroker?

"Note, I didn't say one of the best stockbrokers; I said one whose name is most known," he said recently during an interview in his office at John Muir & Co. That understated publicity is typical of the new Jerry Rubin.

He is separated from his wife, lives on the Upper East Side and would like to spend weekends in the Hamptons. His salary is \$36,000 a year, about the same income he earned delivering 400 or 500 lectures on college campuses during the '70s.

'Let's Make Millions'

Last July he made sure the financial community didn't miss his latest incarnation. In an article on the Op-Ed page of the New York Times, he declared, "Welcome, Wall Street, here I come!" The radical of the 1960s had finally decided that the power of the

1980s was in the board rooms, not the streets. "Let's make millions of dollars together... Let's make capitalism work for everyone," he exhorted.

He boasted of finding employment in one week as "a securities analyst investigating new companies of the future, including those producing solar and other alternative energy sources. My task will be to find, analyze and develop financing and marketing plans for those entrepreneurial nonconglomerate companies that our society desperately needs."

Now, nine months after that article, Jerry Rubin sits in his windowless office at 61 Broadway that he shares with three other persons. He is dressed in a gray sports jacket and tie, his hair and beard neatly trimmed. He speaks softly, at times almost inaudibly.

Mr. Rubin explained that he had not set out to become a famous stockbroker, nor even work on Wall Street. But then he met Ray Dirks, an equally controversial character who exposed the Equity Funding scandal — but not before he had alerted his clients to sell the stock, an action that caused the Securities and Exchange Commission to censure him.

Mr. Dirks is the driving force at Muir, a once strait-laced institution he turned into an aggressive company seeking capital for small, mainly unusual ventures. It specializes in taking companies in the \$5 million-to-\$10 million range

public. Last year Muir raised \$150 million for 22 companies.

Mr. Rubin's business card reads "venture banker," not a very accurate job description. In his own words, he does "everything from putting a bulletin board up on the wall so that people can communicate with one another, to doing a videotape on the company, to doing a television show, to helping our training desk get our stocks accepted by other companies."

"Also people call me up to give me proposals of companies that might want to go public," he said, adding that he sees himself in the future as a lecturer on venture capital, economics and the stock market. He likes to characterize himself as an "entrepreneur."

But no one should, or does, mistake the fact that Jerry Rubin was hired because he is a celebrity. "There are people who call me just because they know my name," he said. "A lot of people who were active in the '60s call me up and say, 'There's no one I'd rather invest with than you.'"

"I've brought a huge amount of money to the firm from people like that," he declined to say how much.

"What I am now," he said, "is a businessman who wants to make a big impact in the financial world in the '80s and '90s. We're going to do an advertising campaign to make this the most famous brokerage firm in the country."

"Then [in the '60s] I saw myself

as an outsider. Today I see myself as an insider. That's the difference."

And how does the newly arrived insider foresee the world of finance? "The stock market in the '80s will be to investment what real estate was in the '70s. I think the Dow Jones [average] will go over 3,000 in the next two or three years. I think that all the money in money market mutual funds will be switched into the stock market."

He would like to establish a mutual fund of solar energy stocks, but concedes that may be a long way off. Meanwhile, he says he will support any Muir project, even if it does clash with his philosophy.

As for recommendations ("I'm pretty good at seeing trends") Mr. Rubin looks to high technology, cable, computer and energy stocks. The over-the-counter market is definitely still the place to be, he advises, because the chance of maximizing your investment there is greater. "I'd rather put my money in low-priced stocks than in high-priced stocks."

Correction

In an AP-Dow Jones dispatch in the Friday editions it was erroneously stated that the South Korean Ex-Im bank is financially troubled. A spokesman for the bank in London, according to AP-Dow Jones, said the bank made a profit last year and was not facing difficulties.

Capital Gains Tax in U.S. Focus of Quiet Campaign

(Continued from Page 7)

ion supports Mr. Nakagawa's of no capital gains tax on assets acquired from the date a bill is introduced. "We represent a large number of small, high-growth, technology companies — the kind of companies that require risk capital to start and to grow," says George R. Moses, a staff aide. "At the point, to start a new company, you've got to go to the private capital market."

Mr. Perkins and others say that the 1978 capital-gains tax cut reduced a torrent of equity capital, evidenced by increases in 1979 and 1980 in the number of initial public offerings.

Leading in the opposite direction, Rep. James M. Shannon of Massachusetts, a junior Democrat on the Ways and Means Committee, has introduced a bill to deny preferential capital gains treatment to nonproductive assets. By that, Shannon means such things as art, silver, rare books, antiques, jewelry and coins. By productive means stocks and bonds, real property used as a residence or place of business, and depreciable property, such as machinery. Mr. Shannon's point is that purchases of antiques, coins and old books in any way make the economy more productive.

Capital gains have been taxed at higher rates than ordinary income since 1921. Although some critics have asserted that this favored people with property over ordinary wage earners, the advocates of full taxation of capital gains have not been close to victory in Congress. Rather, the fights have taken place over various aspects of the capital gains formula, including the types of assets that should be entitled to preferential treatment.

Homeowners, undoubtedly because there are so many of them, have carved out the biggest tax preference. They owe no tax on the profitable sale of a house, or apart-

ment, if within 18 months they buy another that costs as much or more.

In what is meant to be a sugarcoating for Congress, Mr. Pollock, an economist for the Wall Street brokerage house of Ingalls & Snyder, argues that the Treasury would gain revenues, not lose them, from lower capital gains taxes. His reasoning: Stock prices will climb and investors will be more willing to sell their stock to realize profits because they would be taxed at lower rates. Mr. Pollock cites an increase in capital gains tax revenues for 1979, as opposed to the drop predicted by the Treasury in 1978 when it opposed the cut.

Michael K. Evans, an economic consultant who predicted in 1978 that cutting capital gains taxes would send common stock prices up by 40 percent, says events have validated his forecast. Mr. Evans points to the 40.6 percent rise in Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks, from an average of 94.7 in November 1978 (the month the bill "became" law), to 133.19 last month.

Rebuttal arguments, however, center around issues of equity and efficiency. Both matters were raised in June 1978 by the Carter Treasury Department. It said in a statement to the Senate Finance Committee that "only one-quarter of realized capital gains come from corporate stock" and "the rest are scattered over a range of assets having little or no role to play in the kind of investment boom this country needs." The Treasury said a quarter of the gains came on real estate, 9.7 percent on installment sales, 3.4 percent on livestock and 2.5 percent on commodities.

"The bill would create windfalls on assets all over the landscape," the statement declared, and fail "to reduce significantly and broadly the tax burden on income from productive investment."



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NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter stocks... prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices.

Table of Over-the-Counter stocks with columns for Symbol, High, Low, Last, and Net Change. Includes symbols like AEL, AEP, AET, etc.

Over-the-Counter

Table of Over-the-Counter stocks (continued) with columns for Symbol, High, Low, Last, and Net Change. Includes symbols like AEL, AEP, AET, etc.

Option & price

Table of Option & price with columns for Symbol, High, Low, Last, and Net Change. Includes symbols like AEL, AEP, AET, etc.

Chicago Exchange Options

Table of Chicago Exchange Options with columns for Symbol, High, Low, Last, and Net Change. Includes symbols like AEL, AEP, AET, etc.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds with columns for Fund Name, Bid, Ask, and other details. Includes funds like American Mutual, etc.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE. MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HOUSING. NATIONAL DIRECTION OF CONSTRUCTION TECHNOLOGY. The Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique has granted a loan from the African Development fund (ADF) to finance, with the Government, the construction of the road Alto Molocou - Rio Limpopo.

Consolidated Trading of AMEX Listings. Week ended April 10, 1981. Table listing various stocks and their prices.

INTER-AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK. Dfls. 60,000,000. 11 3/4 per cent. Bonds 1981 due 1987/1991. Annual coupons May 1. Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Bank Mees & Hope NV. Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. Daiwa Europe N.V. Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. Societe Generale. Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft. Morgan Stanley International. Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited.

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Options

Table with multiple columns of financial data, including stock prices and market indices.

Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter market data, listing various securities and their prices.

Over-the-Counter

Table of over-the-counter market data, continuing from the previous table.



Jimmy Connors... disposing of McEnroe.

Connors Defeats McEnroe in Final Of Tokyo Tennis

TOKYO — Jimmy Connors won a dramatic final-set tiebreaker Sunday to defeat John McEnroe, 4-7, 6-6, in the final of the Suntory Cup tennis tournament.

Noah Wins in Nice

NICE, France — Top-seeded Yannick Noah of France defeated Mario Martinez of Bolivia, 6-4, 6-2, Sunday to capture the Nice Open tennis tournament and its \$50,000 first prize.

FBI Reported to Be Probing Possibility 2 College Basketball Games Were Fixed

By Sandy Padwe New York Times Service NEW YORK — A federal investigation into the possibility that at least two Big Eight Conference college basketball games were fixed late this season is under way in Kansas City, according to sources familiar with the inquiry.

Czechoslovakia Beats U.S., 11-2, As World Hockey Tourney Opens

GOTEBORG, Sweden — Czechoslovakia crushed a hastily assembled U.S. hockey team, 11-2, in their opening game at the World Ice Hockey Championships here Sunday.

More Sports On Page 13

Oil and Money Conference. London, Sept. 28-29.

The second annual International Herald Tribune/Oil Daily conference on "Oil and Money in the Eighties," will take place September 28 and 29 in London.

American Exchange Options

Table of American Exchange Options, showing call and put options for various stocks and currencies.

Classified Advertisements section containing various services such as Autos Tax Free, Money Savers, Tax Free Cars, Escorts & Guides, and Low Cost Flights.

Gretzky Scores 3 Goals as Oilers Oust Canadiens

United Press International
MONTREAL, Alberta — Gretzky scored three goals and an assist Saturday night as the Edmonton Oilers a 6-2 victory over the Montreal Canadiens in one of the biggest upsets in the history of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoffs.

The triumph gave the 14th-place Oilers a sweep of their best-of-five series against the five-time Stanley Cup champions and a berth in the quarterfinals. It also marked the first time in 13 years that the Oilers had been knocked from playoffs before the quarterfinals.

The Oilers' 20-year-old star, who led the team in scoring last season, received superb support from fourth-string goalie Moog, who held up well at 22 shots, 13 in the first period and 9 in the second. Gretzky's first goal by sweeping around the defense alone and scoring past Seviogy to Edmonton at 8:15 of the second period. The Canadiens scored a 3-0 lead ten minutes later, but Gretzky's puck outside the Montreal line, raced in on a breakaway and scored past Seviogy to Edmonton at 4:27 of the second period. He completed his hat trick seven seconds later in the ridding a 20-footer into a net; the Canadiens had 1 Seviogy with 74 seconds remaining.

James 5, Black Hawks 4
 Chicago, Willi Plett's 35-foot and with 4:43 remaining in second overtime period lifted the Oilers to a 5-4 victory over Chicago's Flames a three-goal sweep of the preliminary playoff.

It's goal, his third of the series, assisted by Guy Chonka. The victory gave the Flames first playoff series triumph losing five previous series. The team was based in Atlanta.

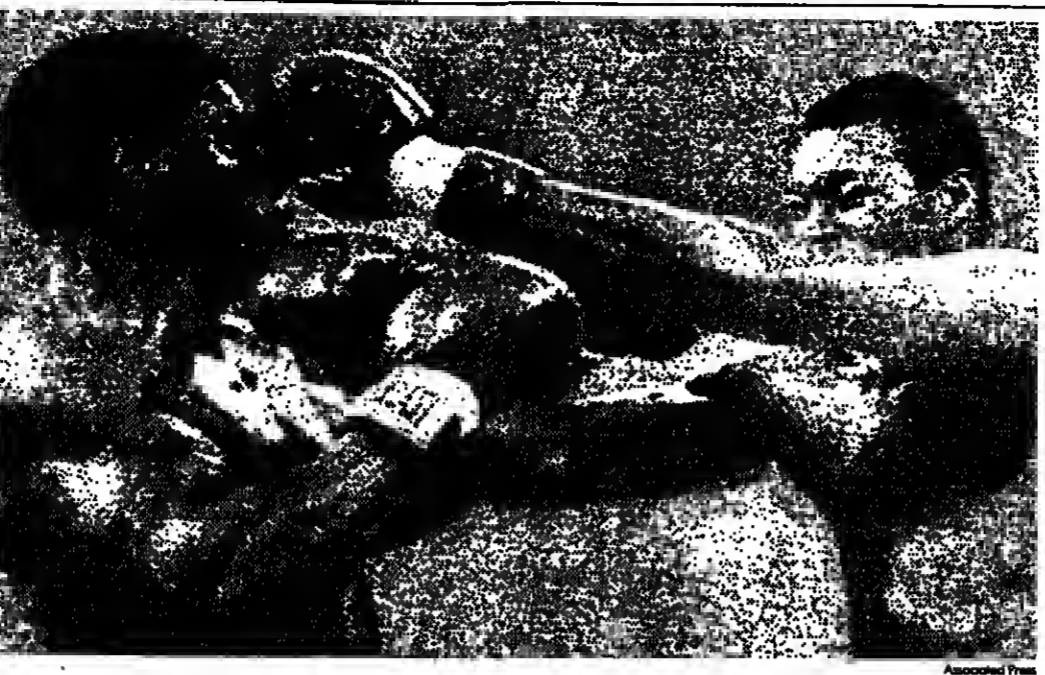
deciding goal came after 30 minutes of regulation to erase a 4-2 deficit and tied me with 2:48 left. Neither could score in the first overtime despite power-play opportunities.

North Stars 6, Bruins 3
 Bloomington, Minn., Minnesota by Steve Payne's two goals in the first period and went out to the Bruins, 6-3, for a sweep. It was the first elimination in the three-game series, in slummary round since 1975.

Canadians 6, Maple Leafs 1
 Toronto, Mike Bossy and Trotter each contributed a goal and an assist to pace New York to a 6-1 victory over Toronto in the first round of the preliminary.

The defending Stanley Cup champions settled the issue when dumped five of their 14 shots in 11 minutes of the first period.

center Wayne Merrick the rout at 8:51 when his shot eluded Crys. Then Boston collected 10 points in the game series, gave New York a lead with a 35-foot power play at 12:05. Goals by Hecarini, Mike McEwen (on a 4-ter) and Clark Gillies (after one-on-one with Bill Carroll).



Larry Holmes (right) lands a blow to the head of Trevor Berbick.

Holmes, in 15-Round Decision, Retains WBC Heavyweight Title

United Press International
LAS VEGAS — Larry Holmes retained his World Boxing Council heavyweight crown Saturday night with a unanimous 15-round decision over Trevor Berbick, a brawling Canadian challenger who pushed the champion to the limit.

Berick, the 215½-pound Canadian heavyweight champion, was a 50-to-1 underdog but gave Holmes all he could handle. It was the first

Piquet Drives to Victory in Argentine Grand Prix

The Associated Press
BUENOS AIRES — Nelson Piquet of Brazil drove his Brabham to an easy victory Sunday in the Argentine Grand Prix Formula One auto race.

Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, who was second in a Williams, followed by Alain Prost of France in a Renault. Alan Jones of Australia, the defending world champion, was fourth in a Williams, and Rene Arnoux of France was fifth in a Renault.

Pole Position
 Piquet's victory was good for nine points and moved him into third place in the 1981 Formula One racing championship with 13 points. Reutemann earned six points for his second-place finish and moved into the lead in the point standings with 21. Jones' fourth place was worth three points and placed him second with 18 points.

The Brazilian surged into the lead from pole position at the start of the 53-lap race over the 5,968-meter Municipal Autodrome track.

By the 13th lap, his black and white Brabham had built a 13-second lead over Reutemann, the home favorite. At the 40th lap, the Brazilian held a 26-second lead over the Argentine, who had moved back into second place after getting up during an 18-lap battle with Piquet's Mexican teammate, Hector Rebaque.

The Brabhams, driven by Piquet and Rebaque, had been criticized by rival teams during the time trials on Friday and Saturday. The cars have a suspension system that permitted the chassis to drop closer to the ground than the regulation six centimeters while the car is in motion. The cars had passed an inspection by race organizers on Thursday night.

Nicklaus Loses 4-Stroke Edge, Trails Watson by 1 in Masters

By John Radosta
New York Times Service

AUGUSTA, Ga. — Tom Watson and Jack Nicklaus combined their talents Saturday to heat up the 45th Masters and rescue it from what might have been a hot third round. Nicklaus, four strokes ahead at the start of the day, fell behind Watson by as many as four shots before finishing a stroke back of him.

The key to the afternoon's excitement came between the 12th and 15th holes, when Nicklaus went from two strokes ahead to four shots behind.

After that surprising swing, however, Watson took a double bogey of his own on the 17th hole at approximately the same time Nicklaus carded the second of two birdies on 16 and 17. That tied them for the lead but Nicklaus fell back with a bogey on the 18th.

Watson scored 70, two under par for Augusta National Golf Club, for a total of 209, seven strokes under par for 54 holes. Nicklaus topped Friday's 65 with 71-210, the result of two dunks into Rae's Creek, a water hazard that menaces the 12th and 13th holes. Nicklaus took a double bogey 5 at the 12th and a bogey 6 at the 13th.

'Cardinal Sin'
 When the day began, Nicklaus stood at nine under par and four shots ahead of Watson, Ron Finkle, Bruce Lietzke and Greg Norman. After the scramble of Saturday's play, Norman, a 26-year-old Australian in his first Masters, lay third with 72-211. Lietzke scored 73-212 and John Mahaffey came out of the field with a 69, the best score of the day, to tie Lietzke.

Finkle fell back with 74 for 213, three under par, and a tie with Ben Crenshaw, John Cook and Peter Jacobsen.



Jack Nicklaus ...victory within sight.

Nicklaus said "the cardinal sin" on this golf course is to hit the ball to the right side of the par-3 12th and the par-5 13th, because the shots will invariably fall into Rae's Creek. He did it twice, with costly results.

"I don't remember any time when I was in contention that I went into the water on 12 and 13," Nicklaus said.

Watson's Mistakes
 After the round Nicklaus went to the practice tee to hit a few dozen balls "to get rid of my tensions and frustrations." He said his score could have been 71 without those two mishaps.

For his part Watson recalled two costly mistakes, one of a poor chip and another of taking three putts. He also complained of bad putting, especially on the short ones.

Sunday's finale was reminiscent of the historic duels between Nicklaus and Watson in 1977. They played in different pairings on the last day of the Masters, but it was a battle nonetheless. Later that summer, they were paired head-to-head in the last two rounds of the British Open at Turnberry, which Watson won by one stroke.

'Still Open'
 Watson and Nicklaus were out to be paired on Sunday. Watson was to play in the final two-hole, with Norman and Nicklaus in the two-hole immediately ahead with Mahaffey.

"It's still an open golf tournament," Watson said. "There still are a lot of players who can win."

Except for Nicklaus, no player has attracted more attention than Norman. One reason is that this is his debut in the Masters, and another reason is that he is strikingly handsome. Norman, 6 feet 1 inch tall and 185 pounds, also draws attention with his powerful drive.

"I assess my chances pretty high," Norman said after checking in Friday four strokes behind Nicklaus. "It's just a matter of going out there, having some fun, relaxing and making a few more putts than normal."

Norman turned professional in 1976 and since then he has won 17 tournaments around the world, including five in Britain. He won the 1980 Australian Open and last year he placed second in the standings of the European Order of Merit, equivalent to the PGA Tour's money list.

Celtics Beat Bulls Again; 76ers, Kings, Rockets Win

United Press International
CHICAGO — Larry Bird scored 24 points and Cedric Maxwell added 19 to lead the Boston Celtics to a 113-107 victory over the Chicago Bulls Friday night and a 3-0 lead in their Eastern Conference semifinal playoff series.

The Celtics scored six straight points in the opening quarter, four by Maxwell and two by Bird, to take a 9-7 lead they never relinquished. Chicago was able to close within two points on two occasions but could not overtake Boston the rest of the way.

Bird scored 14 of his points in the second half, including 10 in the third quarter, when Boston rallied from a 60-57 halftime deficit to take an 87-85 lead entering the final quarter. Robert Parish and Nate Archibald added 16 each for the Celtics and Kevin McHale came off the bench to score 13.

Dave Greenwood, who played most of the second half in foul trouble, scored 23 points and Reggie Miller had 26 for Chicago. Artis Gilmore and Ricky Sobers added 14 each for the Bulls.

76ers 108, Bucks 103
 In Milwaukee, Darryl Dawkins scored 23 points to lead Philadelphia to a 108-103 victory over the Bucks. The triumph gave Philadelphia a 2-1 edge in the Eastern Conference semifinal.

Philadelphia outscored the Bucks, 19-5, late in the third period to snap a 64-64 tie and pull ahead for good, 83-69. Dawkins had two baskets and a pair of free throws in the period to break open a contest that had been tied 15 times up to that point.

Dave Greenwood, who played most of the second half in foul trouble, scored 23 points and Reggie Miller had 26 for Chicago. Artis Gilmore and Ricky Sobers added 14 each for the Bulls.

Friday: Fisk Leads Victory Over Former Teammates

United Press International
BOSTON — Carlton Fisk saw plenty of old friends on Opening Day but he saved his fondest hello for a Monster; he began his Chicago White Sox career Friday with a three-run homer over Fenway Park's huge green wall that sent his former club, the Boston Red Sox, to a 5-3 defeat.

"I was fantasizing the game might turn out the way it did," said Fisk, who was declared a free agent during the off-season. "But you never think it's going to turn out that way. It was an exciting feeling, more like a World Series than Opening Day."

Fisk, held to a wind-blown single in his first three at-bats, came to the plate in the eighth inning against reliever Bob Stanley and promptly hit the ball out of the park.

"If you saw something like this in the movies, you'd say, 'Ah, that's Hollywood' and forget about it," said White Sox Manager Tony LaRussa. "They'd say, 'Nobody would believe it.'"

Behind Dennis Eckersley, Boston held a 2-0 lead on home runs by Dwight Evans and Gary Muggsy Alenson. But Eckersley found himself in trouble in the eighth and Boston Manager Ralph Houk called for Stanley. Reliever Lamar Hoyt earned the victory while Ed Farmer got a save.

A's 6, Twins 3
 In Bloomington, Minn., Billy Martin's Oakland team wasted one time playing his scrappy brand of baseball, using the hidden ball trick to escape a jam and defeat Minnesota 6-3. With two on and none out in the sixth, second baseman Brian Doyle surprised Glenn Adams with a tag-out at second. Rickey Henderson tripled and scored three runs to back Rick Langford's five-hitter. Roger Erickson took the loss.

Orioles 5, Royals 3
 In Baltimore, Rick Dempsey and Ken Singleton hit homers to lead Baltimore over defending American League champion Kansas City, 5-3, before a record Opening Day crowd of 50,317. Cy Young Award winner Steve Stone beat Larry Gura, as Kansas City's George Brett, who hit 390 last season to win the American League's Most Valuable Player award, went 1-for-4 and left two runners stranded in the ninth.

Mariners 10, Angels 2
 In Seattle, Jerry Don Gleaton touched his first major-league victory with relief help from Mike Parrott, and Julio Cruz singled in two runs in a Toronto four-run second inning as the Mariners routed California, 10-2. Bobby Grich hit a two-run homer for the Angels' runs.

Padres 4, Giants 2
 In the National League, in San Francisco, rookie Juan Bonilla drove in two runs and Dave Edwards and Orzelle Smith drove in one each to lead San Diego to a come-from-behind 4-2 victory over San Francisco.

Cardinals Get Season's First Triple Play But Succumb to Ruthven and Phils, 5-2

From Agency Dispatches
ST. LOUIS — Mike Schmidt, the star of the 1980 World Series, hit a three-run homer in the top of the first inning and Dick Ruthven made it stand up with a five-hitter as the Philadelphia Phillies spoiled the St. Louis Cardinals' season opener on Saturday, 5-2.

The Cards executed the first triple play of the season but could not extend their string of five straight big-day victories.

Schmidt's homer, a towering drive over the left field wall, came after Pete Rose led off with a double and Manny Trillo walked off right-hander Bob Forsch. The Phils, leading 4-2, scored again in the eighth when reliever Jim Kaat mishandled a bunt by Bake McBride after singles by Rose — his fifth hit in two games — and Trillo.

Also in the eighth, the Cardinals pulled their first triple play since May 8, 1977. With the bases loaded, Gary Matthews hit a low line drive to shortstop Gary Templeton for the first out. Templeton, in case the ball should be ruled trapped, threw to catcher Darrell Porter, who relayed the ball to first baseman Keith Hernandez to get Schmidt for the second out. Hernandez threw to third baseman Ken Oberkfell, who tagged out McBride.

Larry Christenson received negative findings after X-rays of his right thumb, injured Thursday outside a St. Louis tavern. Police said

NHL Playoffs

PRELIMINARY ROUND (Best of Five)
 Montreal vs. Edmonton (Edmonton leads series, 3-0)
 Edmonton vs. Montreal (Edmonton leads series, 3-0)
 New York vs. Toronto (New York leads series, 2-0)
 Toronto vs. New York (New York leads series, 2-0)
 Philadelphia vs. Washington (Philadelphia leads series, 2-0)
 Washington vs. Philadelphia (Philadelphia leads series, 2-0)
 Boston vs. Vancouver (Boston leads series, 2-0)
 Vancouver vs. Boston (Boston leads series, 2-0)
 Los Angeles vs. Minnesota (Los Angeles leads series, 2-0)
 Minnesota vs. Los Angeles (Los Angeles leads series, 2-0)
 St. Louis vs. Pittsburgh (St. Louis leads series, 2-0)
 Pittsburgh vs. St. Louis (St. Louis leads series, 2-0)
 Detroit vs. Chicago (Detroit leads series, 2-0)
 Chicago vs. Detroit (Detroit leads series, 2-0)
 New York vs. Philadelphia (New York leads series, 2-0)
 Philadelphia vs. New York (New York leads series, 2-0)
 Los Angeles vs. Boston (Los Angeles leads series, 2-0)
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Baseball Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Kansas City	000 000-3 1 1	Red Sox	000 000-3 4 1
Texas	000 000-3 4 1	Seattle	000 000-3 4 1
Los Angeles	000 000-3 4 1	Minnesota	000 000-3 4 1
Chicago	000 000-3 4 1	Philadelphia	000 000-3 4 1
Baltimore	000 000-3 4 1	Washington	000 000-3 4 1
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Pittsburgh	000 000-3 4 1	Atlanta	000 000-3 4 1
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San Diego	000 000-3 4 1	Philadelphia	000 000-3 4 1
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